FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

21 MAY 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Over 300 Iraqi soldiers were killed and 15 vehicles were destroyed during Iranian counterattacks in the Mehran sector 19-20 May, the Iranian Joint Staff claimed in a communique reported by IRNA. Iran also downed two Iraqi helicopters in Mehran and Iranian planes raided Iraqi positions in the same sector 20-21 May, according to reports cited by the agency. For Iraq's part, a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio asserted that the "major" part of an Iranian force approaching heights controlled by Iraq was wiped out and the remainder forced to flee.

In continuing fighting in the northern Hajj 'Umran area, a military report cited by Tehran radio claimed that Iraq sustained over 1,200 casualties and the loss of 23 tanks and personnel carriers and a helicopter in fighting 18-19 May. On the other hand, the Iraqi communique reported that Iraq foiled two Iranian counterattacks and inflicted "massive" losses on the Iranians. The communique also reported 105 Iranian dead in a separate clash in the same sector.

In action in the Faqqeh area, IRNA reported that Iraqi forces were "forced" to retreat 8 km during an Iranian assault in which "numerous" Iraqis were killed or wounded. As for the southern Al-Faw sector, hundreds of Iraqis were killed when Iran opened "intense" fire on Iraqi positions, according to a military statement reported by Tehran radio.

Iran-France

A delegation headed by Iranian Deputy Prime Minister 'Ali Reza Mo'ayeri arrived in Paris on 3-day official visit, IRNA reported, noting that it is the first official visit by a "high-ranking" Iranian official to France since the Iranian revolution. The agency revealed that Mo'ayeri will meet with the French president, prime minister, and external relations minister.

Israel-Syria

Commenting on reports that Syria will receive SS-23's, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stated in remarks broadcast by IDF radio that Israel's problem with Syria is "not one type of weapon" but rather is the latter's general deployment and policy. Peres said he believes Israel will find a solution to each type of weapon acquired by the Syrians and he reaffirmed that Israel is trying to dissipate the tension. The SS-23's delivered to Syria may be equipped with chemical warheads, according to IDF radio. Meanwhile, Israeli Chief of Staff Major General Moshe Levi warned that the Syrian forces in Lebanon are constantly preparing for war against Israel, adding that the IDF "must supply an answer" to the Syrian deployment, according to Jerusalem radio.

On the Arab side, the UAE daily *AL-ITTIHAD* reported that the Soviet Union has warned the United States against undertaking any military moves against Syria, KUNA noted. Citing sources close to Syria, the paper said the USSR told the United States that if Syria is subjected to an Israeli or U.S. attack, the Soviet Union will not adopt a similar stance to that taken when the United States raided Libya. In a separate development, the *MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC SURVEY disclosed that Iran* has substantially reduced its oil supplies to Syria because the latter owes Iran around $1.5 billion for oil purchases, according to KUNA.

PLO-Lebanon

A PLO statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio accused "gangs affiliated with some sides in the Amal Movement" of attacking the Burj al-Barajinah camp in Beirut 19 May, claiming that Amal militiamen opened "intensive and indiscriminate" fire on the camp, killing children, women, and old people.

Saudi Arabia

The Saudi Government's decision to withdraw its request for Stinger missiles was reported by SPA, which cited the statement by the Saudi ambassador to Washington that the Kingdom is in greater need of air-to-air and anti-ship missiles.

DRA

Security forces killed 278 "counterrevolutionaries" and captured 76 others in the northern province of Badakhshan, according to BAKHTAR.

Soviet Mideast Diplomacy

Reporting on Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's talks with visiting Soviet official Konstantin Katushev in Baghdad, TASS said the two sides called for further strengthening bilateral relations. In Damascus, senior Syrian defense officials held talks with a Soviet military delegation headed by Lieutenant General Aleksey Dimitriy Lizichev, according to a SANA report cited by KUNA.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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'Arafat Confers With USSR Ambassador in Tunis

JN201849 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1835 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Tunis, 20 May (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met with Soviet Ambassador Vselovod Kizichenko in Tunis today. WAFA said 'Arafat reviewed Middle East developments with the Soviet ambassador and asked him to convey a message, described as important, to the Soviet leadership on the latest developments in the Arab arena.

Salah Khalaf Meets Romanian Foreign, Defense Chiefs

JN201916 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Immediately after his arrival in Bucharest last night, Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, met with Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ilie Vaduva. They reviewed the latest developments in the Middle East as well as developments in the Palestine question. Abu Iyad also met with Minister of National Defense General Vasile Milea and they discussed Paelstinian-Romanian relations in several areas.

PLO Statement Issued on Fighting With Amal

JN201854 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] For the 2d consecutive day, the agent Amal movement militias are continuing their armed aggression against the Palestinian camps in the western outskirts of West Beirut. Reports from the camps area say that the Palestinian fighters defending the camps yesterday managed to repulse several attempts to advance toward the camps of Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah and inflicted huge losses in life and equipment on the agent Amal Movement militias. The PLO, in a statement issued in Tunis yesterday, condemned the brutal new aggression against the Palestinian camps by the Amal movement gangs. The statement warned the Arab brothers of the danger of this plan being carried out by the agent Amal movement gangs against our camps in Beirut while the Zionist enemy masses its military forces to deal a new blow to our Palestinian camps as well as to the Lebanese cities and villages in southern Lebanon. The following is the text of the statement:

Statement issued by the PLO. Some of the gangs affiliated with some sides in the Amal movement resumed their treacherous aggressions against the peaceful Burj al-Barajinah Palestinian camp yesterday morning, 10 Ramadan, using all types of rockets, machineguns, and mortars. At 0830 yesterday, Monday, elements of Amal, backed by vehicles and tanks, tightened their siege of the camp, while other groups on tall buildings fired their rockets and opened their machinegun fire on the camp in an intensive and indiscriminate manner. This was followed by a fierce mortar attack directed at every corner of the camp. Many children, women, and old people were killed. The criminal aggression against the peaceful, steadfast camp continued until this statement was issued at 1730, while our heroes defending the camp exercised full restraint to foil the plans of the criminal agents, who returned yesterday, 19 May, 1 year after the start of the camps war in Beirut during blessed Ramadan in order to continue their criminal attempts to strike at the camps' steadfastness as a prelude to peddling their criminal designs against Palestine and Lebanon.

The PLO warns the Arab brothers of the danger of the plans being carried out by some gangs affiliated with some sides in Amal against our camps in Beirut, while the Zionist enemy masses its hellish military machine to deal a new blow to our Palestinian camps as well as to the Lebanese villages and cities in southern Lebanon. Revolution until victory.

PLO Forces Report Anti-Israeli Operations

Vehicle in Jerusalem Attacked

JN201935 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

In implementation of orders, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland yesterday attacked a Zionist military vehicle as it drove along a street in occupied Jerusalem. The vehicle was damaged and more than six Zionist enemy personnel were either killed or wounded. Zionist security forces rushed to the area, besieged it, began a large-scale search campaign, and arrested many Palestinian citizens on the pretext of connection with the operation. Despite these Zionist measures, our combat group managed to withdraw from the area successfully. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Northern Settlement, Positions Hit

JN201956 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The men of the Palestinian-Nationalist Lebanese Joint Forces launched a katyusha rocket attack against the Zionist settlement of Metula in the northern part of occupied Palestine yesterday. The rockets hit their targets accurately, starting huge fires in them and either killing or wounding many enemy personnel.

The joint forces also carried out several successful operations yesterday against the positions and patrols of the occupation forces and their agent militias in the townships of Bayt Lif, Kafra, and Bayt Yahun in southern Lebanon. These operations, in which rockets and machineguns were used, inflicted heavy losses on the positions jointly held by the occupation forces and their agent militias, destroyed or damaged several military vehicles, and either killed or wounded a number of enemy and agent personnel.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Experts Confirm Gulf Free From Radiation

GF210838 Doha QNA in Arabic 0655 GMT 21 May 86

[Excerpt] Dubayy, 21 May (QNA) — A group of international experts in the field of nuclear radiation has affirmed that the Gulf region is totally free of any dangerous radiation resulting from the recent explosion at the Chernobyl reactor in the USSR. This was stated by Dr Ahmad al-Sayyid al-Hashemi, director of the Dubayy Medical District, who represented the UAE at the meeting of the experts for the protection of environment from radiation organized by WHO in Geneva last week. Following his return to Dubayy last night Dr al-Hashemi told reporters that, during the meeting, they discussed inquiries by the Arab countries concerning protection from the dangers of nuclear radiation. European experts gave a detailed explanation on how to guard against radiation.

BAHRAIN

Further on Efforts To End Dispute With Qatar

GCC Summit Considered

GF201153 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 20 May 86 pp 1, 17

[Text] Kuwait, Doha — Yesterday diplomatic sources in Kuwait predicted that an extraordinary Gulf summit would soon be convened to end the Qatari-Bahraini dispute over the island of Fasht al-Dibal — a dispute which threatens the GCC entity, according to the sources.

The sources stated that the move next week by GCC member states to end the dispute would take a new turn to contain escalating events between the two fraternal countries.

The sources asserted that there is an inclination to bypass a GCC foreign ministers conference and convene an extraordinary GCC summit in Riyadh to resolve the dispute, which not only threatens Qatari-Bahraini relations, but also threatens the very existence of the GCC.

The sources noted that the dispute between Qatar and Bahrain poses the first real challenge to the GCC. They indicated that efforts which include visits by several officials of Gulf states to both Qatar and Bahrain have succeeded to a certain extent in freezing the situation and preventing its inflammation. However, no final solution to the problem has been achieved. The sources asserted that any escalation in the situation between Qatar and Bahrain would have a negative effect on the efforts of GCC states, particularly as past GCC meetings have laid down the appropriate framework for resolving differences and disputes that may arise among GCC states, so that differences would be resolved peacefully through dialogue and the intervention of other GCC states as neutral parties that seek to eliminate differences and restore normal relations.

Concerning the disputed island, the GCC has in the past drawn up a specific formula to end the dispute. However, the situation that has recently arisen between Qatar and Bahrain has torpedoed the efforts by Gulf states, particularly as the tension has risen.

Qatari Education Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Hamad Al Thani arrived in Saudi Arabia yesterday to convey a message from Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar, to King Fahd. QNA has reported that the message deals with fraternal relations between Saudi Arabia and Qatar and issues of common interest.

Settling of Dispute Begins 21 May

GF210946 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 21 May 86

[Excerpt] The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* quotes an informed Gulf source as saying that the first clause of the agreement reached to resolve the dispute between Qatar and Bahrain over Fasht al-Dibal will be implemented today.

KUWAIT

Proposed Cabinet Change Aims To Create 'Harmony'

GF201339 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 19 May 86 p 1

[Excerpt] *AL-SIYASAH* has learned that there are signs in the government [Kuwaiti] of a reshuffle, including a number of portfolios. The reshuffle will not require the resignation of the government.

The sources said that the aim of the reshuffle is to bring on board ministers who are capable of confrontation concerning a number of issues which need decisive solution. Such issues require ministers with a strong personality, tact, and other special administrative specifications. The sources voiced their conviction that the proposed reshuffle also aims at creating the harmony necessary within the government. It is believed that the reshuffle will be announced this weekend or early next week. There have been rumors that there should be a strong government able to confront relations with the national assembly in a manner that would keep the strength and cooperation of the two powers balanced.

The news of the government reshuffle comes as part of the information conveyed to *AL-SIYASAH* concerning the conviction that Minister of Education Dr Hasan al-Ibrahim will decide not to withdraw his resignation. This conviction was conveyed to *AL-SIYASAH* by personnel who accompanied the education minister on his return journey from London. They heard him imply that he is insisting on resignation. Dr Hasan al-Ibrahim did not attend the cabinet session yesterday although he was in the country.

PDRY

Reportage on Socialist Youth Union Conference

Conference Begins

GF201448 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] The fifth general conference of the Yemeni Socialist Youth Union began this morning in the Palestine Hall for International Conferences. Attending were brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee; Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister; a number of brother members of the Political Bureau and ministers; Salih Sha'ib, first secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Youth Union and chairman of the preparatory committee of the conference; and delegations of sister and friendly countries.

It is worth mentioning that the conference, which has been attended by 446 delegates, will discuss over the next 2 days a number of documents, including the general report submitted to the conference, the report of the investigation committee, and the project of amendments of the internal structure term, the draft of the final statement, and decisions and recommendations.

PDRY Secretary General Addresses Forum

GF201932 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 20 May 86

[Speech by 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, at the fifth general conference of the Yemeni Socialist Youth Union on 20 May 1986, in Aden — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Before I begin my address (?I want to mark the memory) of the martyrs of the Yemeni revolution. Comrade delegates of the fifth conference of the Yemeni Socialist Youth Union and dear friends, how wonderful are these moments in which this overflowing crowd is uniting in the vitality and gloriousness of youth amid feelings of joy and enthusiasm for the convention of the fifth general conference of the Yemeni Socialist Youth Union.

The Yemeni Socialist Youth Union has been [words indistinct] of the party and a school to educate the youths and the students with the spirit of supporting the struggling stand of the generations of strugglers, the spirit of preserving the revolutionary traditions of our people and constantly developing them and the spirit of loyalty to the YSP's cause, which is to struggle for the development and the unity of the Yemeni people. The Yemeni Socialist Youth Union members sacrificed in the struggle of [words indistinct] in order stop the corrupt practices of conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his gang in various party and popular organizations. The Yemeni Socialist Youth Union members have also contributed with their active role in aborting this conspiratorial practice, which reached its climax at the erruption of the bloody 13 January conspiracy and the tragic incidents resulting from it.

Dear comrades, the struggle of our party and people to construct a new life free of all types of oppression, backwardness, and exploitation has been and still is an inseparable part of the struggle of all Arab and international revolutionary peoples and powers which struggle for liberation and progress. In this regard the struggle relations which links our party and country with [words indistinct] Arab liberation movements and their national and progressive regime is of great importance in the course of confronting various hostile and conspiratorial challenges which aim to strike at the national liberation achievements of our Arab peoples, to liquidate the legal Arab rights, foremost of which the stable rights of the Arab Palestinian people, and to pave the way to restore imperialist hegemony over the Arab region. One of the most prominent dangerous challenges now facing the Arab liberation movements is the hostile and conspicuous activities which are part of the international terrorism policy practiced by the U.S. Administration led by Ronald Reagan, which reached its climax in the Arab region as a result of the provocative moves of the U.S. fleets in the Mediterranean, the U.S. onslaught against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and the threat to carry out military aggression against Syria through direct coordination with the Zionist entity. We fiercely condemn all these hostile acts which result in the killing of the innocent, the destruction of residential areas, and which threaten security and peace in the Mediterranean. Our country expressed its solidarity with the Libyan people against these hostile challenges and supported the call to hold an urgent Arab summit to look into this aggression and to deter the dangers of the hostile U.S. policy, which threatens the security and stability of our Arab peoples. At the same time, we confirm our total solidarity with Syria's steadfastness in resisting all attempts at threatening and blackmail practiced by the imperialist and Zionist powers in order to implement capitulatory plans, which are against the greater interests and legal rights of the Arab people. In this regard it is necessary to confirm the importance of strengthening the struggle for the fortification of the unity of all Arab liberation movement factions and its national and progressive regimes. This is an important condition to resist the imperialist and Zionist onslaught, which takes various shapes and which in the final analysis aims to weaken the Arab liberation movement and to force the region to submit to the political, economic, and military policies of international imperialism. Our country will actively contribute to uniting the ranks of Arab national and progressive powers and to resolving all difficulties that they face. In this regard, we have to point out the importance of quickly ending the differences and divisions in the Palestinian arena and restoring the PLO's unity on the basis of decisions adopted by Palestinian nation councils, the most recent being the decisions of the 16th conference of the PNC. It is also necessary to confront all the capitulatory plans which ignore the national rights of the Palestinian people, foremost of which is their right to return to their homeland, self-determination, and establishing their independent state. As is known our party stood by all the honest efforts aimed at preserving the Palestinian national unity and we began joint efforts with our brothers in Algeria to unite Palestinian ranks. These efforts resulted in the Aden-Algeria agreement. The task of restoring the PLO is still considered the

most important task on the Palestinian arena. In this regard we confirm our total support to the Algerian initiative made by President Chadli Bendjedid aimed at restoring the Palestinian national unity. Our country will continue to do everything that realizes this noble aim as an extension to our honest effort, which we exerted in the Aden-Algeria agreement.

Dear comrades, our party and people grieved for the tragic incident caused by radiation leak from the Chernobyl nuclear reactor in the Ukraine and the victims of this catastrophe. From this rostrum I extend my condolences to the Soviet leadership on this painful tragedy, which is a great example of the threats of nuclear war and its capacity to destroy humans and life. We also want to express appreciation for all the measures taken by the Soviet Government to contain the incident and lessen its dangers and consequences, through the glorious efforts exerted by the workers and specialists to contain the incident and control the leaking radiation.

We also want to confirm our condemnation of the media campaigns waged by the imperialist circles in order to exploit this incident to distort the picture of the Soviet Union, which is part of the hostile policy against the Soviets and the attempt of the imperialist circles to divert attention from the peaceful and constructive initiatives made by the Soviet Union (?to stop) the plan to militarize space and to free the world of nuclear arms by the end of this century.

Dear comrades, once again I wish success for your conference and further successes in executing the resolutions and conclusions that your conference will produce. Thank you.

SAUDI ARABIA

Envoy in U.S. Withdraws Request for Stinger Missiles

LD202312 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2245 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Washington, 20 May (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Bandar ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, ambassador of the Kingdom to the United States, made the following statement after his meeting with American President Ronald Reagan this afternoon: The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has withdrawn its request for Stinger missiles. His Highness went on: We are in greater need of air-to-air missiles and (?AMS 9) and Harpoon anti-warship missiles. His highness said that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is determined to supply its Armed Forces with the most advanced technology in the area of defensive weapons.

Reportage on Visit by Jordanian Army Commander

Arrives 20 May

GF201920 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 20 May (SPA) — Staff General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, arrived in Al-Ta'if this evening. He was received by Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Rahman Al al-Shaykh, chairman of the royal protocol.

Departs 20 May

GF210643 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2235 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 20 May (SPA) — Staff General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, left Al-Ta'if tonight following a brief visit to the Kingdom during which he delivered a message to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan. The Jordanian official was seen off by Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Rahman Al al-Shaykh, chief of royal protocol.

Nigerian Oil Minister Arrives for OPEC Meeting

GF201803 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1740 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 20 May (SPA) — Rilwanu Alhaji Lukman, Nigerian minister of petroleum [title as received], arrived in Al-Ta'if this evening to attend the meeting of the OPEC ministerial committee which will begin next Friday. The meeting is dedicated to negotiations with the oil-producing countries outside OPEC. He was received by Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani and a number of officials.

UAE

Minister Receives Tunisian, Syrian Envoys

GF201756 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, May 20 (WAKH) — UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah today met with Tunisian Ambassador 'Ali al-Hashani for a review of the current Arab developments and contacts to convene an emergency Arab summit. The meeting also dealt with developments of the Iraq-Iran war, the situation in the Mediterranean, Arab Maghreb and bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

'Abdallah met Syrian Ambassador Muhammad Kabur who briefed him on the Western media campaign against his country accusing it of terrorism. The meeting also dealt with the Israeli threats to Syria. Kabur stressed his country's readiness to counter any Israeli aggression saying "Syria views such threats seriously and is ready to confront them." The meeting also dealt with bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

Tanzanian Official on Relations With Gulf Countries

GF201759 Manama WAKH in English 1622 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, May 20 (WAKH) — Zanzibar Prime Minister Saif bin Shareef Hamad stressed that his country (Tanzania) maintains strong relations with the Arab Gulf countries. In a statement to UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* published today the Zanzibar premier said that his country seeks to attack investment of Arab capital. [as received] Regarding his country's foreign policy the Zanzibar premier said that it was based on the national African struggle and cooperation and reciprocal respect for other countries. He said that relations between his country and the Palestine Liberation Organisation were very good and the PLO retains sound diplomatic representation in Tanzania unlike Israel which has no place in Tanzania.

Al-Majid Cited on Tabah, Return of Envoy to Israel

TA191144 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 May 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Cairo by 'Oded Zaray]

[Text] Cairo — Egypt hopes that the current round of talks that opens in Herzliyya today will be the last to deal with Tabah and that agreement on the arbitral compromis will soon be reached because this is in the interests of both Egypt and Israel. This was stated last night by Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid in an interview with *HA'ARETZ*.

Al-Majid claimed that one must remember that Tabah is part of the national Egyptian soil and as such its importance to Egypt and every Egyptian citizen is infinitely greated than its actual geographic size. He stated that Abraham Sofaer, the U.S. State Department's legal adviser who heads the U.S. delegation to today's talks, may remain in the region to bridge the differences of opinion on the formulation of the question that will be presented to the arbitration committee. In this context, he noted that Egypt wants the phrasing to be clear and well-defined in order to avoid misunderstandings during the arbitration process.

In reply to a question, he pointed out that Egyptian-Israeli relations are anchored in the striving for peace and added that the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv depends on the Tabah agreement and on Israel's vital new positions on the Palestinian problem, as expressed in Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' UN address on 21 October, 1985.

Replying to another question, the Egyptian foreign minister emphasized that Egypt is still expecting Jordan and the PLO to overcome their differences. It believes that the Amman accord is an important step in the peace efforts which guarantees the inclusion of all the parties in the negotiations. Egypt expects Israel to agree with it on this matter.

More on Rights to Tabah, Monastery

NC201530 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 20 May (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stressed that the government is concerned about returning Dayr al-Sultan Monastery to Egypt's Coptic Church. In 1970, Israel turned over Dayr al-Sultan to the Abyssinian monks. Responding to questions from members of the People's Assembly today, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that the Egyptian Government was looking seriously into the Dayr al-Sultan issue. The government, he said, has no doubts about the legitimacy of the Coptic Church's claim to onwership of the monastery, as borne out by historical documents.

'Abd al-Majid went on to say that the government supports the Egyptian church's decision not to allow Egyptian Copts to go to Israel as pilgrims or tourists until ownership of Dayr al-Sultan is restored to the church. He said that Israel had handed Dayr al-Sultan over to the Abyssinian monks despite an Israeli court ruling in favor of the Egyptian Coptic church. Israel, he said, had claimed that the restoration of the monastery to the Egyptian church might create problems between Israel and Ethiopia. We absolutely reject this pretext, 'Abd al-Majid said. Israel should have rescinded its decision, particularly after the peace treaty, and should have returned the monastery to the Egyptian church.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid vehemently denied that the evacuation of the Falasha Jews or any other operation had been carried out via Egypt. He said that this had never happened and would never happen. Commenting on a point brought up by a member of the Al-Wafd Party, he said that the sole pertinent fact was that some Ethiopian Christians had passed through Cairo on their way to Jerusalem on pilgriamge. They had then returned to their country. On the Tabah talks, Dr 'Abd al-Majid stressed that Egypt was firmly committted to full ownership of Tabah. He said: During the talks, we may agree on some points and disagree on others; however, you can be sure that we shall not give up our rights. The prolongation of the talks will have no effect on our position.

Responding to another question, 'Abd al-Majid said that, with regard to the arbitral compromis, the most important matter was that the question be put to the arbitrators, for the court does not create rights, it decides on them. The court does not have the right to modify Egypt's international borders, but may decide on their precise location. He said: The important thing is to persist on our just stand in order to win our rights. We should not set a time limit to the negotiations. Asked about Egypt's position on Afghanistan, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt was one of the first countries to stand by the Afghan people and against the Soviet occupation on the basis of its commitment to the principles of international law. He said that Egypt always votes in favor of the Afghan people and their right to self-determination; he described the Soviet occupation as aggression against the Afghan people.

Libyan Attempt To Bribe Jet Pilot Scored

NC200716 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 May (MENA) — In its Tuesday edition, *AL-AHRAM* comments on a new plot conceived by the intelligence service of Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in which a desperate attempt was made to entice an Egyptian pilot to defect to Libya with his plane.

AL-AHRAM adds that this time Al-Qadhdhafi thought he could use his millions to buy the conscience of an Egyptian pilot. He instructed his intelligence service to recruit a Jordanian businessman in a German night club. Libyan intelligence then persuaded the Jordanian businessman to contact an intermediary and offer 4 million pounds to persuade an Egyptian pilot to defect with his plane to the Tubruq base so that the Libyan authorities could use the incident to bolster its collapsing propaganda campaign.

Continuing, *AL-AHRAM* says that this ill-conceived plan, which was an utter failure, has revealed the childish attitude of Al-Qadhdhafi. The entire world should realize the mentality of the leader of the Libyan regime, who made himself a prime motivator of terrorism, a standard bearer of airplane hijacking adventures, and a financier attempting to buy consciences.

AL-AHRAM adds: Perhaps the lesson that could be learned by Al-Qadhdhafi and his intelligence service, if there is time for them to learn, is that all the millions in the Libyan budget cannot buy the conscience of a single Egyptian citizen nor can it make him give up his allegiance to his homeland.

In conclusion, *AL-AHRAM* says that when Al-Qadhdhafi's plot failed, just as they always have, he instructed his intelligence service to fabricate a story to cover up the repeated disappointment. His intelligence service wove a naive story that alleged that it had discovered an Egyptian spy ring inside Libya. They made this claim knowing that it was false. The Libyan authorities do not want to believe that Egypt is not a country that sets up spy rings in Libya or in any other country.

Opposition Weekly on Plan To Attack Syria

PM201254 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 14 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Cairo's Involvement in Preparation for Aggression Against Syria"]

[Text] The Tokyo summit of the Western industrial states confirmed that the pretext of "terrorism" has become the justification for preparing an aggression against Syria, just as it was the justification for aggression against Libya.

Reagan said that the fact that the final statement mentioned Libya by name as a country "sponsoring and instigating terrorism" does not preclude the same charge against other countries which, according to the U.S. President, carry out similar terrorist actions. He mentioned Syria and Iran in particular.

At a recent meeting between U.S. Vice President George Bush and Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, the two sides stressed their "firm belief" that Syria is playing a prominent role in "international terrorist" operations, which is the same allegation used for perpetrating aggression against Libya.

While Washington and Tel Aviv are preparing the ground for an aggression against Syria, Cairo is siding with the two other parties to Camp David in providing the excuses on the strength of which the aggression will be committed.

In his May Day speech President Mubarak, in an unmistakable indirect reference, accused Syria, without mentioning it by name, of "occupying" Lebanese Arab territory instead of paying attention to the liberation of Arab land.

The president called on Syria to take its hands off Lebanon rather than use its territory as a "field for its regional designs" and its occupation as an attempt, as the president put it, to divert the Syrian people's attention from the real issues and problems.

The day before yesterday the ruling NDP's paper *MAYU* published an interview with an individual whom it described as "head of the Political Bureau of the National Alliance for the Liberation of Syria" in which he applauded President Mubarak's "courage" in calling on Syria to stop playing the Lebanese card. This is happening at a time when the United States and Israel are openly saying that a blow to Syria similar to that dealt to Libya is likely at any moment. The point where the blow will be struck is Lebanese territory.

A few days ago President Mubarak wanted to demonstrate his desire to maintain Arab solidarity by meeting with the Arab solidarity delegations which, for the first time since the [Al-Sadat's] journey to Jerusalem, were meeting in Cairo within the framework of an AAPSO meeting. The Syrian, Libyan, Lebanese, and Algerian delegations did not attend the meeting [with Mubarak].

We wonder: Will Cairo's behavior make such a meeting more comprehensive and will such behavior give its call for solidarity any credibility?

Further on Visit by Benin's Foreign Minister

Meets Mubarak, Delivers Message

NC201017 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0930 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 20 May (MENA) — Frederic Affo, Beninese minister of foreign affairs, has stated that he delivered a message of friendship from Beninese President Kerekou to President Husni Mubarak, during their meeting today. In a statement following the meeting, Minister Affo said he discussed some African and international issues with the president. He noted both Egypt and Benin condemned the acts of aggression by the racist South African Government against Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. He added that the Egyptian-Beninese joint communique that was issued yesterday clearly defines the two countries's views regarding this issue, which condemns these acts of aggression and appeals to the international community to impose pressure and the appropriate sanctions on South Africa.

The Beninese foreign minister pointed out that he had also discussed his country's position regarding the subjects to be discussed during the upcoming UN General Assembly extraordinary session on African economic issues. He added that President Mubarak had given him some advice that will help coordinate Egyptian and Beninese diplomacy during this session. He described his country's relations with Egypt as successful and hoped they will remain strong.

Minister Ends Visit, Departs

NC201101 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1047 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 20 May (MENA) — Benin's Foreign Minister Frederic Affo left Cairo for Paris at noon today following a 2-day official visit here. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, director of the African Department at the Foreign Ministry, saw the Beninese official off at the airport.

Trade Minister Leaves for Brazil, UN Session

NC200946 Cairo MENA in English 0915 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Cairo, May 20 (MENA) — Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr. Sultan Abu 'Ali left here today for Brazil on

a two-day visit, during which he will attend the ministerial meeting on a study of the comprehensive system for trade preferences among developing countries. The minister will also pay a week-long visit to the U.S. to attend the emergency session of the UN General Assembly on the economic situation in Africa.

Opposition Paper Raps U.S. Aid to Al-Azhar

PM201416 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 14 May 86 p 10

[Khalil 'Abd al-Karim article: "The Americans Enter Al-Azhar"]

[Excerpts] His Eminence Dr Muhammad al-Sa'di Farhud, director of Al-Azhar University, has issued a decision accepting 13 million dollars in U.S. aid for Al-Azhar hospitals. A newspaper described this as an invasion of the ancient bastion. The acceptance of this assistance is certainly a grave mistake in every respect. This is because it establishes that the Americans are charitable toward Al-Azhar and that having the upper hand is better than having the lower hand. It also confirms subordination, which the NDP government strives to deny. Aid is a wide gate through which the United States enters in order to impose its domination on whoever accepts its aid thankfully, though the aid is usually attached to conditions which are all oppressive and humiliating. The least of these conditions is the stipulation that only American equipment should be purchased and, if this is not available, then West European or Japanese. It is absolutely prohibited to purchase equipment from the Soviet Union or the socialist countries even if this is proven to be more effective and cheaper. They do not leave the choice to the recipient's conscience; rather, they carry out inspections to ensure that he implements the terms and, if necessary, the assistance of advisers is sought. Thus they take with the left hand what they give with the right.

In fact, the Americans' infiltration of any state or institution is a calamity for those concerned, for not only do they humiliate them but they also corrupt them. This was what they have done in every country they have entered — in Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile, and Guatemala in Latin America, in Saint Lucia, Barbados, Dominica, and Haiti in the Caribbean, in the Philippines in Asia, and in Numayri's Sudan in Africa. Those are some examples. The latter-day reformists were angry with the Al-Azhar University director for accepting the aid. Their anger is not for any of the reasons we have just mentioned but because the aid includes contraceptives, pills, and coils. They believe that birth control is a crime and that Islam has no objection to us seeing a baby born every 15 seconds, it sees no harm in illiteracy reaching 70 percent, in millions of people living in cemeteries, in tents, and under bridges, and in citizens, whether Muslim or Christian, living in ignorance and poverty and without the most fundamental political, economic, and social rights. To them what matters is quantity not quality. This is a misunderstanding of Islam.

When the infallible prophet, may peace be upon him, said "marry and reproduce," Muslims in Medina were few and were afraid of being overwhelmed. Our reformist brothers do not want to understand that circumstances and conditions have changed, that what was suited to the first Hegira century is no longer suited to the 15th century, and that wars are won not with large numbers but with science, technology, and efficient fighters. Israel, whose population is no more than 4 million people, is surrounded by 200 million Arabs. But these are suffering from cultural backwardness, disease, illiteracy, deprivation, and poverty. These reformists do not realize that this saying of the prophet's was more a recommendation than an order and that the question of procreation — whether to restrict it or to liberalize it — is a matter to be decided in the light of the situation in the world in which we live and which we know better.

Further on Cooperation Committee Session With USSR

Oil Cooperation Agreement Signed

JN201536 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Baghdad — Iraq and the Soviet Union today signed an agreement on cooperation in the field of oil and gas industry. It was signed for Iraq by Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi and for the Soviet Union by Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for External Economic Relations. Several other agreements and contracts on transporting and distributing gas in Iraq and to some industrial complexes were also signed at the Oil Ministry.

The signing ceremony was attended by Oil Ministry Under Secretary 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim and the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad.

President Receives Delegation Head

JN201813 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1737 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 20 May (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for External Economic Relations and head of the Soviet side to the permanent Iraqi-Soviet committee for economic, scientific, and trade cooperation, and his delegation.

Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Staff General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs; the president's secretary; and the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

'Izzat Ibrahim, Delegation Return From Mauritania

JN201255 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpt] RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim and his delegation returned to Baghdad this morning following a 3-day official visit to Mauritania during which the RCC vice chairman held talks with Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and president of the Republic, focusing on bilateral relations and ways to promote them, in addition to the developments of the Iraq-Iran war and the current Arab situation.

Romania's Ion Nicolae Leaves Baghdad 20 May

JN200847 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0820 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 20 May (INA) — Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Ion Nicolae left Baghdad today for his country following a 3-day visit to Iraq. During the visit, Nicolae held talks with a number of Iraqi officials on means to promote friendship relations between the two countries and cooperation in the industrial and trade fields in the interest of the two friendly countries.

Kuwaiti Paper Views Iranian Occupation of Al-Faw

GF201119 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 19 May 86 p 4

[By Sa'd al-Bazzaz from Baghdad]

[Text] Al-Faw has been occupied by Iranian forces for three months, but what has Iran gained from this occupation?

The Iranian forces entered the Al-Faw area and brought military and other equipment from Abadan Island and from the Madinah area, as well as camps around them, the remnants of the Air Force, and naval support. These forces wanted to fight in a narrow front which was only one percent the length of the frontline between the two countries. They are now in a bottleneck, and surrounded by Iraqi forces which are advancing.

All positions occupied by Iranian forces in the north of Iraq have been liberated, including the strategic Kardmand mountain. Towards the middle of the northern area, Iraqi forces have marched towards the mountains and valleys in Jawarta and Darband Khan, and liberated all of them.

Iraqi forces now are in perfect positions in the middle of Iraq, and have liberated all Iraqi land east of Missan, including Zubaydah village. Iraqi forces have taken new parts of Majnun island. The big surprise took place on Saturday, when Iraqi forces occupied Mehran city in Iran. Iranian soldiers were captured by the Iraqis who also seized all the military equipment in the city. The occupation was completed in a few hours, while the Iranians were still in the narrow bottleneck of Al-Faw peninsula.

The Iraqis consider the situation in Al-Faw not as a battle in the war, but as a complete stage which should end after causing great losses among Iranians. Therefore, the longer the battle lasts the greater the losses among the Iranians. The Al-Faw battle is not an open one and its end will not be decided in the Al-Faw area alone. What was taking place now are moves to liberate it after causing the greatest losses among the enemy.

The liberation of Iraqi land and the drive towards Iranian cities will continue. More Iranian cities and strategic sites inside Iran will not be far from Iraqi fire as long as the war continues. The cost of Al-Faw is being doubled with the passing of time.

The slogan of Iraq from the beginning of the Al-Faw battle 100 days ago is still "advance," and this slogan will not be changed unless Iran changes its stand towards the war.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Iranian F-4 Downed 20 May

JN210706 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0658 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 21 May (INA) — Iraqi air defenses last night shot down an Iranian F-4 aircraft in the II Army Corps operations sector. Iraqi military sources said the aircraft had intended to violate Iraq's international border in the central operations sector. The sources also said that the aircraft was seen falling in flames on the Iranian side.

Communique No 2,233

JN201700 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1612 GMT 20 May 86

[Communique No 2,233 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 20 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Once our great Iraqi people's will is materialized in the decisions of their wise leadership, there are brave, loyal men who are fully prepared to implement the people's will with enlightened intellect, great efficiency, and unyielding vigor. Thus, destroying the Iranian enemy, chasing its remnants, and dealing successive deadly blows to it will continue to be the strong fact embodying Iraq's victory and scaring the Khomeyniites.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. The heroic V Army Corps with its hero commanders, officers, and soldiers will continue to be a strong hammer falling on the heads of aggressors and destroying all remnants they send to the battlefield so that the fate of the enemies will take the form of dead troops littering the border valleys. After midnight yesterday the criminal enemy attempted to send a force estimated at two brigades in order to approach our forward positions in this heroic corps' sector. The good men confronted them with a stream of fire, turning the enemy remnants and weapons into ashes. Only the few who fled the battlefield escaped death.

The enemy then tried to send one of its regiments to approach our forward units in the same sector. The major part of the regiment was destroyed and the rest fled. The enemy sustained massive losses in these two operations and reaped only defeat and disappointment. Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our valiant units raided groups of enemy soldiers in a valley, killing 105 soldiers and capturing the rest.

2. The collapsing enemy remnants met the same fate at the hands of the glorious fighters of the heroic II Army Corps. Wherever the Khomeyniites turned their faces they found brave Iraqis and strong fire. The enemy sent several groups of soldiers to approach the heights under our valiant forces' control. With the courage for which the II Army Corps soldiers are known, the major part of these groups was wiped out and the rest were forced to flee.

3. With capability and high morale, our brave eagles continued to drop deadly bombs on enemy remnants and equipment in the operational sectors, inflicting massive losses in 40 combat missions. Our eagles then returned safely to base, praised be God.

4. The brave cavaliers of the helicopter gunships had their share in destroying our tyrant enemies. Today they lent the best of support to our triumphant units while scoring one victory after another over the Khomeyniite remnants in the operational sectors. They carried out 46 combat missions, inflicting losses in men and equipment before returning safely to base in God's care.

5. Our brave units on the VII Army Corps front continued their heroic confrontation of enemy remnants, inflicting the following losses: A) 1 tank destroyed; B) 1 machinegun destroyed; C) 5 vehicles destroyed and burned; D) 14 ammunition dumps destroyed; and E) 4 infantry positions destroyed and occupants killed or wounded.

6. Three enemy soldiers were killed and one rocket launcher, one boat, and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

7. The forces of the despotic clique in Iran shelled the suburbs of Khanaqin, Abu al-Khasib, Shandri, and Tawilah with long-range artillery, wounding a child and demolishing two houses in Shandri.

8. Fleeting the oppression of the regime ruling Iran, some Iranian civilians defected to our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 May 1986

King Receives Message From Iraq's Saddam Husayn
JN201714 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Ahmad Husayn al-Samarra'i, chief of the Iraqi presidential office, at Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon. He conveyed to his majesty a verbal message from His Excellency President Saddam Husayn. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman.

Al-Samarra'i arrived in Amman at noon today. He was received at the airport by the court minister, the Iraqi ambassador, and the embassy staff.

Prince Hasan Urges Arab Unity, Anti-Terrorism Meeting
JN210820 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 21 May 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Beirut, (PETRA) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan has said intense efforts were under way to end differences among Arab countries and pave the way for holding an Arab summit meeting which could help in charting a unified Arab course towards settling the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In an interview published in the latest issue of Lebanon's *AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI* weekly, the crown prince said Jordan had been seeking to bring about Arab solidarity since only a unified Arab stand could help find a just solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Basing its moves on its belief in the strength of Arab solidarity, Jordan opened the door wide for improving relations with Syria and will continue to keep the door open for all other Arab countries to unify ranks, Prince Hasan said.

He said Jordan remains committed to the Palestinian cause and considers the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people as endorsed by the 1974 Rabat Arab summit resolutions despite Jordan's decision earlier this year to terminate political coordination with the PLO leadership.

A balance between Israel's security and the Palestinian people's right to determine their own future in their own homeland is an essential factor in arriving at a just solution to the Middle East conflict, the crown prince said. Such a balance, he said, could be achieved through implementing United Nations Security Council Resolution 242.

"The Israelis realise that there can be no peace if three million Palestinians remain without a homeland and Israel and the whole world recognise that a military solution to the problem is not the right one," the crown prince said.

Jordan has insisted that Resolution 242 be implemented because the Kingdom realises that the resolution defines the basic elements, supported by the Security Council, for peace between Israel and the Arab World, he said. The exchange of land for peace that Jordan had been calling for emanates from Resolution 242, he added. Peace, in Jordan's view, is an essential element to stability in the Middle East, he said.

Prince Hasan called for the establishment of an Arab armament industry to make the Arab nation self-sufficient in arms and necessary weapons for defence.

The Arab World possesses vast potential for manufacturing advanced weapons and has the required engineers and specialists for this endeavour, the crown prince said.

The production of weapons which could be integrated into the Arab countries' economies would undoubtedly stop the drain of Arab funds being spent on purchasing arms, Prince Hasan said.

Prince Hasan said dangers confronting the Arab nation seem to be great due to a lack of strong Arab will and inter-Arab coordination, and failure on the part of Arab countries to develop defensive capabilities and produce weapons.

But, he said, the Arab nation's real strength emanates from within the society which should remain tenacious and cohesive, never allowing any chance for external forces to penetrate its ranks.

Prince Hasan described terrorism as a "two edged-sword which should be rejected." He said terrorism harms the cause of any people. "I call for the convening of an Arab national conference to discuss means of combating terrorism and for confronting our common enemy in true Arab solidarity," Prince Hasan said.

He said the best instrument in forging solidarity lies with development. Jordan, he said, has never spared any effort for achieving that goal. Jordan has always called for neutralising joint Arab economic action from politics and from the vicious circle of political differences among Arab countries, Prince Hasan added. He said that through development the Arabs can forge unity, provided the projects they carry out are designed to achieve true integration.

Prince Hasan called on the Arabs to benefit from the experiment of the European Community (EC) which had created a special ideology from economic and trade cooperation and achieved real progress despite past political hostilities and disputes.

AL-RA'Y Supports Conference
JN210943 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 21 May 86 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "This Great Ideal"]

[Text] In an interview with the *AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI* magazine, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan has called for holding a pan-Arab conference to combat terrorism. This is the first time such an important idea has been proposed. Such a conference would certainly be a good opportunity to discuss terrorism, determine its causes and objectives, and to confront the world with an Arab stand to prove that terrorist acts are condemned by our Arab nation on the moral and human levels, and to stress that the Arab nation will not allow any form of plotting against it, or any form of hegemony, aggression, and expansion on the pretext

that the Arab homeland is a wide base for terrorism. This conference would also be a good opportunity to discuss our problems sincerely, clearly, and objectively. We, as a nation and countries, have suffered a great deal and have lost much as a result of terrorism. Those who planned and carried out terrorist acts have gained nothing but loss.

We believe that His Highness Crown Prince Hasan's call is the most important proposal regarding the issue of terrorism. Responding to this call by any institution such as the Humanum Forum, would be a great achievement for our nation and for mankind in general. Among the most important achievements this conference would produce would be to expose the attempts of those who claim that Arabs and terrorism are inseparable, and expose those who sought and are still seeking to distort the Arab's true image as a nation concerned for all values and principles — a nation which is proud that its long history has always been a living example of tolerance, creative ability, and awareness of human responsibility.

Armed Forces Commander Leaves for Saudi Arabia

JN201716 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Staff General Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, left Amman for Al-Ta'if this afternoon with a message from His Majesty King Husayn to his brother His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia.

U.S. Ambassador's Bodyguards Kidnapped, Released

NC201632 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1618 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The bodyguards of the U.S. ambassador were kidnapped on the western crossing point leading to Qasqas and then released at 1850. Their abduction had been kept secret until the five Muslim bodyguards were released. REUTER transmitted this report at 1830 today. Security sources told a Voice of Lebanon correspondent that the kidnappers, who belong to Hizballah, led the bodyguards to the southern suburb of Beirut. Immediately afterwards, U.S. Embassy security officers got in touch with various party and official groups to get them to release the hostages.

Further Reports on French Parliamentarians' Visit

Gunmen Fire on Helicopter

NC201836 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1815 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Security sources have informed Voice of Lebanon that the French delegation currently visiting Lebanon came under fire at 1730 today when flying from Al-Qasimiyah to Tyre near the Qudmus school. According to the reports, the mission was traveling with French Ambassador Christian Graeff on board a UN military helicopter, which was forced to land. Another helicopter was sent to the area and took the delegation from Al-Naqurah to Beirut at 2000. The gunmen who opened fire on the helicopter have not yet been identified.

Parliamentarians Visit South

NC201852 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] As part of its exploratory visit to Lebanon, the French parliamentary delegation, accompanied by French Ambassador to Lebanon Christian Graeff, has visited the south where it acquainted itself with the area's conditions and met with local functionaries and the UNIFIL command. The delegation arrived in Al-Naqurah at 1030 today, where it met with the UNIFIL command. It then moved to Jwayya aboard a helicopter. In Jwayya, the delegation visited the engineering center of the French UNIFIL contingent. It then went on to the town of Ma'rakah where it had lunch at the French contingent's camp.

Junblatt Meets France's Raimond, Other Officials

NC210501 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The situation in Lebanon and developments in the Middle East were discussed during meetings Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, held in Paris yesterday. Junblatt met with Jean-Bernard Raimond, minister of foreign affairs, the Elysee Palace secretary general, and the secretary general of the French Socialist Party.

Al-Jumayyil Receives Draft of Christian Plan

NC201249 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1045 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The committee drafting the Christian proposal for a solution handed President Amin al-Jumayyil a blueprint of the plan today. Former President Camille Sham'un was present at the session, along with committee members Dany Sham'un, the National Liberal Party leader; lawyer George 'Adwan, member of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee; Deputies Auguste Bakhus, George Sa'adah, Michel Sasin; Marun Hilu, and Jubran Tuwayni.

Former President Camille Sham'un expressed hope that the plan will be favorably received by all the Christian and Muslim groups. This is vital, he said, because such plan should be considered a Lebanese national plan, rather than a Christian or a Muslim one. He added that the draft will not be made public before all the concerned Christian and Muslim parties are informed about its contents and given a chance to express their views. Once this is done, some of the draft's clauses may be changed or the draft could be approved as such. In any event, former President Sham'un said: All I wish for is a full agreement between the Muslims and the Christians that would enable us to act in harmony as brothers again and reverse the long downhill course of our country.

Al-Jumayyil Comments on Peace Plan

NC210605 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] President of the Republic Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has been cited as stressing to the delegation of the committee drafting the [Christian] peace plan the need for full consultations with all Christian and Muslim parties. In this way, all observations and amendments will be comprehensive and will reflect the views of the Lebanese people as a whole. He was quoted as saying: What is important is that any plan, and this plan in its final form, should express and mirror the ambitions of Christians and Muslims. The president welcomed any step that would set the dialogue in motion. He called for all Lebanese plans that might be put forward to be accorded due consideration and for consultations to be held on them. He said that all proposals would be submitted to a national conference so that a solution may be found which meets all the relevant regional and international requirements.

Birri, Palestinian Delegation Discuss Camp Violence

NC201309 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpt] Lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, has been meeting with a Palestinian National Salvation Front delegation since 1400 today. The delegation is comprised of Abu 'Ali, Mahdi Bsaysu, Abu Khalid al-'Amlah, Abu Mahir al-Yamani, Talal Naji, Salah Salah, Hakim Ka'wash, and Abu 'Arab. Lawyer Haytham Jum'ah attended. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the conditions of the [Palestinian refugee] camps and the means to contain the incident that took place yesterday.

Embassy Occupations, Threats Blamed on Amal
NC201920 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1845 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] According to information received by Radio Free Lebanon, the threats addressed to certain foreign embassies in West Beirut and the occupation of certain embassy buildings, including the Embassies of Senegal, Turkey, and the General Consulate of South Africa, were carried out according to orders from the Amal Movement command. According to this information, Senegal had deported several Shi'ite Lebanese for links with terrorist groups. This led the Amal Movement to threaten the Senegalese Embassy in West Beirut. As for the Turkish embassy, its occupation came after the Turkish authorities arrested 5 Amal terrorists and sentenced them to 10-year prison terms. As for the South African General Consulate, it was occupied when the South African authorities deported 11 Shi'ites who belong to the Amal Movement on charges of committing terrorist acts and attempting to set up a branch of their movement.

Soviet Embassy Denies Theft of Car, Kidnapping
NC201159 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1055 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Commenting on reports carried by the information media, quoting sources in the internal security forces, about the seizure of a Soviet Embassy vehicle and its passengers in the Verdun area today, Soviet Embassy sources said that no kidnapping had taken place. There had been some confusion: A vehicle carrying gunmen had drawn up close to the diplomatic car; security forces thought that a kidnapping operation was about to be carried out when in fact the gunmen's car was an escort vehicle.

Gunmen Steal GDR Military Attache's Car
NC210844 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] At 1030 this morning, in Al-Husayn Street in West Beirut, three gunmen forced (Drachel Hartnuss), the military attache at the GDR Embassy, out of his diplomatic car and took the vehicle to an unknown destination. The Datsun 120 car bears diplomatic license plates with the number 181/9.

AUB President Appeals for Resumption of Studies
NC201401 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Dr (Calvin), president of the American University of Beirut [AUB], who is now in Damascus, has addressed the following appeal to the university staff: I appeal to you to resume teaching, classes, and work. The continued suspension of studies will endanger the lives of the hostages, paralyze the education of students, and adversely affect the recognition of degrees as well as the aid the university receives. I ask you not to provide an opportunity for the closure of the university.

Group Threatens To Kill Kidnapped AUB Professor
NC210956 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] A group calling itself the Liberation Party, Beirut Province [Zihb al-Tahrir, Wilayat Bayrut] has distributed a statement regarding the kidnapping of Dr Nabil Matar, a professor at the American University of Beirut [AUB]. The statement said that in an Islamic state the sort of curriculum that harms the minds of Muslim youth with its misleading foreign culture would not be allowed in universities and schools. The group threatened to kill Professor Matar if the students' campaigns continue. REUTERS News Agency, which carried the group's statement, pointed out it came in response to moves by AUB and other students on behalf of Professor Matar and other kidnapped professors and students.

Inter-Palestinian Clashes Occur in Sidon Camps
NC201932 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] A state of tension prevails in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah wa Miyah camps in Sidon following clashes involving the use of machineguns and rockets between 1800 and 1930 this evening. The fighting was between pro-'Arafat and PFLP-GC gunmen. In Beirut, security forces and Syrian observers have not yet been deployed in the camps area following Amal-Palestinian clashes.

National Resistance Attacks, Israeli Moves Reported
NC201702 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] In the resisting south, National Resistance fighters have used 80-mm mortars to pound agent Lahd's militia positions on the Sujud-Jabal al-Bizan combat line. Approximately 15 mortar shells fell in and around these positions. Later, the resistance fighters again attacked these positions, with 12 81-mm shells falling on the line. One vehicle was damaged and a militiaman was wounded. Resistance fighters have also scored direct hits on an agent Lahd position on Zummarayya hill, using RPG's and automatic weapons. Fighting lasted approximately 30 minutes. In another development, resistance fighters hit an agents' position on Lusi hill with RPG's and LAW rockets. The number of casualties could not be determined.

Meanwhile, the occupation forces and Lahd's militia have intensified their attacks on the peaceful villages north of the so-called security zone. The (Mazra'at 'Ayn Fjur) and (Jabal al-Dahr) hills came under automatic weapons fire from the Zummarayya position at dawn today. Agent Lahd's militia also fired machineguns in the direction of the Mazra'at 'Ayn Qaniyah and Al-Biri combat line from their position in Shwayya. Israelis on 'Ayn Qinya hill shelled the area around the town of Mimis, while the villages of Qilya, Al-Dallashah, and Yuhmur came under heavy-caliber machinegun and tank fire from Lahd and Israeli positions on the hills of Burghuz and Lusi. Intensive Israeli movements have been observed on the 'Ayn Qilya hill north of Hasbayya. A number of high-ranking Israeli officers visited the position and

surveyed the liberated area on the opposite side with telescopes mounted at the position. An Israeli helicopter was also seen flying over the Shab'a-Al-'Urqib combat line for 10 minutes this morning.

Unidentified Drone Draws Antiaircraft Fire in South
NC201236 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1125 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] A drone was subjected to antiaircraft fire in the area of Baysur and the ('Abd al-Jalil) hills shortly after 1300 today. The identity of the drone is unknown.

Shelling in Mountain Area; Lebanese Planes Fired On
NC201245 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The atmosphere of guarded calm that had been in evidence on all the established combat lines since this morning was interrupted in the afternoon. The factional army directed heavy machinegun fire at Hill 888 and Ra's al-Jabal from its positions in Al-Khazzanat and Qasr al-Salam. The western section of 'Ayn al-Sayyidah also came under fire. The Air Force of Al-Yarzi [the location of the Lebanese Defense Ministry] flew over 'Aytat and Shimlan, where it drew antiaircraft fire.

AFP: U.S.-Syrian Relations 'Sour' Over Hostages

NC201224 Paris AFP in English 1210 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpt] Beirut, May 20 (AFP) — Recent souring in U.S.-Syrian relations is mainly due to Syrian progress in seeking release for French rather than U.S. hostages held in Lebanon, the Lebanese daily *AS-SAFIR* said Tuesday [20 May], citing sources close to the Syrian Government. The pro-Syrian newspaper said the United States had stepped up a verbal barrage against Syria after learning three weeks ago of progress in talks between Syria, Iran and France for freeing of the French hostages. The United States immediately contacted French leaders to attempt to persuade them not to make a separate deal, the newspaper said.

AS-SAFIR cited a statement by Syrian President Hafez Assad, published in Sunday's [18 May] *WASHINGTON POST*, in which he said the April 15 U.S. raid on Libya and accusations linking Syria to terrorism, had stalled "serious efforts" by Syria to win the release of U.S. and French hostages in Lebanon. Syria, he said, would continue to do all it could but French President Francois Mitterrand was the Western leader "most concerned" with the hostage question and was engaged in "serious efforts" for their release.

Defense Minister Talas Meets With Soviet General

LD202005 Kuwait KUNA in English 1921 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Damascus, May 20 (KUNA) — A Soviet military delegation, currently visiting Syria, led by a senior Soviet general, held talks here Tuesday [20 May] with senior Syrian officials at the Defense Ministry, the official SYRIAN ARAB NEWS AGENCY reported.

Lt. Gen. Aleksey Dimitriy Lizichev, director of the Political Department of the Soviet Armed Forces and Navy, who arrived here Monday on a few days visit: met with the Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas and Deputy Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Hasan Turkmani. They discussed enhancing bilateral relations in all fields particularly defense. The discussion also dealt with the latest Zionist and imperialist threats to Syria and the Arab world in general, SANA said.

Foreign Minister Receives Khalid al-Fahum

JN201145 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received [former] PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum this morning. The talks dealt with the current situation in the Palestinian arena.

Austrian Interior Minister Leaves Damascus

JN201921 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Austrian Interior Minister Karl Blecha and his delegation left Damascus this evening after a 5-day visit to Syria during which he met with Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and senior officials. He also held talks with Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash on ways to promote cooperation between the two ministries, especially ways to combat crime and drug smuggling.

People's Assembly Ponders Power Shortage Options

JN201936 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] The People's Assembly has discussed supply matters in the country and heard the supply minister's answers to all the questions raised by a number of assembly members. The assembly also continued to discuss the subject of electricity and approved the recommendations made and consolidated by the committee formed by the assembly chairmanship for this purpose. The assembly held a session at noon today under Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi with the participation of a number of ministers.

After reading the written questions of the members and referring them to the competent quarters, the final recommendations of the services committee on the subject of electricity were read. The assembly approved them after listening to the remarks of some members. In its recommendations, the assembly considered that the rational use of electricity and the avoidance of waste is a national task for all citizens, individuals, and establishments. This is in accordance with the policy of self-reliance to meet the requirements of the battle of steadfastness and confrontation being waged by our country.

The assembly also recommended that the electricity sector be given the required importance in receiving foreign exchange for spare parts and production requirements on the one hand and for the implementation of new projects on the other. This is due to the great influence of this sector on the national economy and on the daily and social life of the country.

The committee described the current shortages and shutdowns of power supplied to businesses as having negative repercussions on their productivity and consequently on the public economy. The committee affirmed the need to operate the generators available at these establishments to contribute to solving the energy crisis in the country. The committee asked the electricity ministry to submit a semiannual report to the People's Assembly on the extent of the implementation of these recommendations and the progress of work at the electricity projects along with the difficulties and obstacles facing this work.

AL-BA'TH Attacks Tokyo Summit Declaration

PM201500 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 15 May 86 p 8

[Majid Mu'awwad article: "Summit of Hostility Toward Arabs"]

[Excerpts] It was agreed at the recent Tokyo summit to launch a coordinated Western action to fight what the leaders of the seven Western countries at the summit described as "terrorism," according to the American concept of it. According to this concept, the measure would apply to all who disagree with or object to the U.S. policy of dominating the peoples and of using

military force to achieve this objective regardless of the consequences of this barbaric method. According to the U.S. policy planners, the United States' geographical boundaries are determined by its interests and lebensraum, which, in the definition of one senior U.S. official, covers all parts of the world. The limits of a U.S. military strike are not defined; this is clearly evident from the map of U.S. military interventions in the affairs of other peoples and the wide distribution of U.S. military bases, fleets, and aircraft.

All the peoples are aware of the fact that wherever there are disturbances and tensions in the world, Washington stands accused of being the cause. Therefore the United States and the regimes that revolve in its orbit are the source of unrest and terrorism. Consequently what the Western leaders have agreed regarding the fighting of terrorism is based on "U.S. lebensraum" and, as such, is directed against all the peoples and particularly against their nationalist and progressive forces. Consequently all the countries that disagree with Washington's policy are likely to be labeled "terrorist" by Washington and its allies and force is likely to be used against them under the banner of "fighting terrorism." So many countries have been put on the Tokyo summit list so that the coordinated Western action on which the summit leaders agreed can be taken against them in accordance with Washington's priorities. The Tokyo summit has placed the Arab nation, and particularly its patriotic and nationalist forces, especially in Syria and Libya, on top of the list of targets of the coordinated Western action. Syria, as more than one U.S. official has said, is the stumbling bloc to the success of U.S. policy in the Middle East. For this reason Reagan blamed it for the failure of this policy and proclaimed a policy of seeking revenge on it. Vice President Bush praised this policy, saying that the U.S. Administration will not forgive Syria for aborting its plans in the area and therefore the U.S. policy in the area will be mainly directed toward exerting political, economic, and military pressure on it. The U.S. Administration has let slip no opportunity of showing its hatred for Syria. As part of this hate campaign the United States sought to prod the Western countries' alliance into supporting its stand and to make them participate in its aggressive actions against Syria and the other Arab countries and forces that stand against the U.S. policy of hegemony. Therefore the Western countries sought all kinds of pretexts and means to fabricate incidents to accuse this or that country of supporting this or that terrorist action. It will not be surprising in this regard if the Western organs carry out a terrorist action somewhere and accuse a particular party of being responsible for it, the party intended to be the target of a strike by these countries. This was why Britain expelled three diplomats from the Syrian Embassy in London for no justifiable reason, despite the embassy's consent to the questioning of the three diplomats by British investigators inside the embassy premises to make sure that they had nothing to do with the allegations made against them — that they were behind the attempt to cause an explosion on an Israeli plane in London. This allegation was made by Israel, and what is surprising is that the British Government quickly responded to the Israeli allegation despite the categorical denial by the Syrian Ambassador of this allegation, which is part of the campaign of falsehoods against Syria aimed at tarnishing its image and fabricating justifications for the U.S.-Israeli military action against it, for which preparations have long been under way because of Syria's opposition to the U.S. and Israeli aggressive plans against the Arab area.

Libya Reportedly Supporting Group 'Direct Action'

TA210717 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
21 May 86 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] From information that has reached Jerusalem it emerges that Libya is supporting the leftist-anarchist Direct Action terrorist movement that has claimed responsiblity for the attack on the Paris Interpol center. According to this information, Libyan terrorism is aimed at France because of the latter's support for anti-Libyan regimes in Africa (Tunisia, Senegal, Niger, Chad, and other countries). Libya also supports terrorists in the French islands of Corsica and La Reunion.

Egyptians Said 'Inflexible' at Tabah Talks

TA211016 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The Egyptian delegation to the Tabah arbitration talks, participating in the 3d day of deliberations in Herzliyya, has demonstrated an inflexible and uncompromising position regarding the formulation of the question to be presented to the arbiter. This is reported by our Arab affairs correspondent Aharon Barne'a. Our correspondent has learned that the Egyptian delegation completely rejected all the compromise proposals raised by the head of the U.S. delegation, judge Abraham Sofaer, who is the State Department's legal adviser.

'Some Progress' Reported

TA201310 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The meeting between the delegations of Egypt, Israel, and the United States to discuss Tabah has ended. In today's talks the matter being disputed, the text of the question to be put to the arbiter, was not discussed. The head of the Israeli delegation, Avraham Tamir, told our correspondent Bassam Jabir that some progress was made. The talks will be resumed this evening.

Paper Calls for U.S. Assistance

TA210845 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 21 May 86

[From the review of the midday press editorials]

[Text] *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* writes that it is difficult to imagine that the questions of Tabah and normalization with Egypt will find satisfactory answers without U.S. assistance. On the surface, the argument is over one word in the text of the question to be put to the arbiter, but in fact the entire matter could collapse without U.S. intervention. The conclusion is that we are waiting for George Shultz, and the earlier he comes the better.

Peres Reiterates Position on Saudi Arms Sale

TA201710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1605 GMT 20 May 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Hayim Hecht — in Hazor, 20 May — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Hecht] Mr Prime Minister, today President Reagan summoned Jewish leaders in the United States to try to persuade them to support his policy of giving Saudi Arabia sophisticated weapons. What is Israel's position on this issue? Has Jerusalem sent any directives to those Jewish leaders on this matter?

[Peres] No, U.S. Jews do not receive orders from the State of Israel and the State of Israel does not give them either directives or orders. It would be a crude error to create the misimpression that the Israeli Government is the one that, as it were, commands U.S. Jewry. Therefore the decision is that of the Jewry, its leaders, not one of us to make. As for the weapons themselves, we have explained our position and there has not been any change in it. We are opposed to the supply of weapons for wars, for countries that are in a state of war, or in a state of a declaration of war, and the State of Israel has never changed that position.

Comments on SS-23's in Syria

TA201420 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1400 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] We will open our program with remarks by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Israel is keeping a cautious watch over the modern weapons being received by Syria, or weapons Syria is scheduled to receive from the Soviet Union. These remarks were mady by the prime minister in a talk with journalists in the north. He also said Israel is making attempts to dissipate the tension recently created in our area. Here is a report by our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz.

[Begin recording] [Horowitz] According to various reports Syria is scheduled to receive from the Soviet Union SS-23 ground-to-ground missiles with a range of 500 km. These missiles may be equipped with a chemical warhead. This afternoon, in reply to a question by correspondents, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said that Israel is keeping a cautious watch over the modern weapons Syria is receiving or is scheduled to receive from the Soviet Union.

[Peres] New or modern weapons are constantly arriving in Syria. Each weapon is analyzed by the IDF, and we are also searching for the countermeasures. The problem is not one type of weapon, but the general deployment of the forces. I have no doubt at all that the IDF is capable of defending the State of Israel just as it has in the past, and it can do this today and tomorrow and, of course, each type of weapon presents a technical problem to which I believe we will find the solution. Apart from the system itself, the problem, of course is the policy. The weapons do not fire if they are not commanded, if there is no command to fire. And, at this stage, the main problem is that of policy. Or course, we have no interest in moving over to a beligerent or aggressive policy and we are making attempts to dissipate the tension and I hope we will be able to do this. [end recording]

Further Reportage on Visit of Italy's Andreotti

Speaks at Banquet

AU201034 Rome ANSA in English 1012 GMT 20 May 86

[Text](ANSA) Tel Aviv, May 20 — A plea for negotiations and peace to prevail over violence was delivered here Monday [19 May] night by visiting Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy who also committed his country to Israeli's right to secure borders and to a solution for the Palestinian problem.

Speaking at a banquet in his honor hosted by the Israeli foreign minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, Andreotti said that Italy is convinced of Israeli's right to live within secure borders, then noted that the Palestinian issue, however, has been left unsettled for too many years. This issue, he continued, is a matter of a fundamental requirement for justice to which the people of Israel cannot remain deaf.

Though peace and security in the Middle East may appear as utopian goals, the spiral of violence in the region must be borken by returning the situation to the framework provided by international law which regulates relations among nations, according to the Italian foreign minister.

On a closely related issue, Andreotti said that his nation is determined to continue its battle against terrorism without, however, neglecting the political problems in the Mideast which serve as a pretexts for terrorist movements. Terrorism cannot be eliminated by police methods and by retaliation in that the challenge is political, he insisted. The response must be political because at the roots of terrorism and terrorist strategy are political issues, Andreotti concluded.

Discusses Anti-Terrorism With Shamir

TA191905 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Visiting Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti says the Venice Declaration on the Middle East is no longer viable. The declaration calls for PLO participation in any Middle East settlement. Andreotti's statement came at a meeting with Israel's Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Earlier today Andreotti held talks with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Steve Weizman has been following both meetings and files this report:

[Begin recording] During the sessions with both Peres and Shamir a major topic of conversation was terrorism. The prime minister told Andreotti that the recent Tokyo Declaration had already had an effect, isolating Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and putting Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on the defensive. There was also discussion of Peres' so-called Marshall aid plan for the Middle East, with the Italian foreign minister saying he saw political as well as economic value in the scheme.

After the meeting with Peres, Andreotti was driven to the foreign ministry with his Israeli counterpart. According to the ministry the two men differed in their approach to Middle East problems, although there was no disagreement as such. Both Andreotti and Shamir agreed on the need for closer cooperation in the fight against terrorism, but the Italian said his government opposed the use of military action. Andreotti did, however, agree that the Venice Declaration, which called for PLO participation in any Middle East settlement, was outdated and no longer tenable. Shamir called terrorism the main factor holding back peace in the region, and pointed to Syria as the major culprit. Far from making efforts to diffuse Middle East tensions, he said, Damascus was seeking confrontation. Shamir went on to say that despite this he saw no danger of any imminent attack from Syria, although the long-term threat remains. At the end of the hour long session it was announced that the two men had agreed on a number of specific measures to improve cooperation against international terrorism. No details were given, but it is thought that the changes would be in the fields of shared intelligence and closer ties between police forces. [end recording]

Sources Report 'Sharp Differences'

AU200850 Rome ANSA in English 0833 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpt] (ANSA) Tel Aviv, May 19 — Despite using the "boxing- gloves" of diplomatic protocol language, sharp differences arose, regarding the use of military force in fighting international terrorism, between Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti and his Israeli counterpart Yitzhaq Shamir, diplomatic sources said here on Monday [19 May].

Shamir explicitly told Andreotti that military force was necessary to fight terrorism and that is why Israel supported the U.S. attack on Libya, while Andreotti replied with the well-known Italian position that favors "cooperation to fight terrorism in order to avoid resorting to the use of arms which we do not want in principle".

The two foreign ministers also discussed the question of the Palestine Liberation Organization but "not in depth" according to these same sources. Nevertheless, Shamir "recalled" to Andreotti the statements made by European Community government leaders following the 1980 summit in Venice. Apparently, Israel has never forgiven them for calling for PLO and their leader Yasir 'Arafat, participation in peace negotiations.

Peres, who is more moderate than his coalition partner and adversary Shamir, told Andreotti that he was pleased with the position taken by the world's seven most industrialized nations at the recent Tokyo summit, especially regarding naming Libya as a support of international terrorism and the need to support "moderate" Arab nations in the search for a negotiated settlement to the Middle East situation.

According to Peres, Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is much more isolated in the Arab world than would appear and the "moderate" Arab nations do not openly oppose Al-Qadhdhafi in fear of reprisals from extremists operating in their own nations.

To this aim, the Israeli prime minister told Andreotti that what was necessary was that Western nations helped these Arab countries, through economic aid, to become more stable.

Meets With Palestinians, Rabin

TA200834 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti conferred with four Palestinians from the territories in the Italian Consulate in East Jerusalem: Rashad al-Shawwa, Hanna Sanyurah, Fayiz Abu Rahmah, and Mustafa 'Abd al-Nabi al-Natshah. Hanna Sanyurah, one of the candidates for the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, told our correspondent Arye Gus that he hopes Andreotti will be able to revive the peace process.

Earlier Defense Minister Yitzahq Rabin had briefed the Italian visitor on Syria's involvement in international terror. Rabin also gave him details on Libya's role in promoting terror. In reply to Minister Andreotti's question on improving the quality of life in Judaea and Samaria, Mr Rabin said that after the murder of Zafir al-Masri in Nabulus it is more difficult to appoint Arab mayors. Following the meeting Mr Rabin told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that his impression was that the European countries, including Italy, will make more serious efforts to curb terrorism. Israel will continue its contacts with other elements who are engaged in the antiterror battle in Europe.

Hears Hanna Sanyurah Comments

Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti had talks in East Jerusalem this morning with four Palestinian leaders from the administered territories: Rashad al-Shawwa, Hanna Sanyurah, Fayiz Abu Rahmah, and Mustafa 'Abd al-Nabi al-Natshah. The meetings took place at the Italian Consulate. Hanna Sanyurah told reporters afterward that he hoped Andreotti would be able to revive the peace process. Sanyurah was one of the candidates for the joint Palestinian-Jordanian peace talks delegation.

[Begin recording] [Sanyurah] It was a very constructive and friendly meeting. We talked with Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti and told him that the Palestinian people is seeking a peaceful solution and will continue to seek a peaceful solution and, at the same time, thanked him for the stand of the Italian Government and also his courageous stand with the Palestinian people and his differentiation between the Palestinian people as a whole and those who are trying to destroy the hopes of peace from the radical extremist sides, like the Abu Nidal group.

[Unidentified correspondent] Do you see a role for Mr Andreotti in helping the peace process forward in any way?

[Sanyurah] We know that Foreign Minister Andreotti was an architect of the Venice Declaration and we hope that the right of self-determination that was talked about in the Venice Declaration should be implemented and should not just stay words, but should be created as facts. The Palestinian people have a desire to live peacefully with the State of Israel in their own state.

[Unidentified correspondent] Do you have any comments on the meeting of the Dutch foreign minister, who, acting as the head of the EEC, is supposed to meet with Mr 'Arafat next week in Tunisia?

[Sanyurah] Well, I believe Mr 'Arafat will convey to the Dutch foreign minster the same desires we conveyed to the Italian foreign minister, is that the Palestinians everywhere are working for a peaceful solution. They want peace, they desire peace, and they are working for peace.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Sanyurah, did Mr Andreotti give you any idea whether Europe was going to now try and get back into the peace process? Did he have any ideas on how to do so?

[Sanyurah] Well, at the moment there is nothing new, but, at the same time, there is going to be a lot of activity in the area in the next few weeks. Shortly Mrs Thatcher will becoming into the area. Hopefully she will also try to encourage a political settlement and this is the desire of all the parties. What is needed is that. It's not enough to talk; it is time to act to prevent future wars. [end recording]

Concludes 'Successful' Visit

TA210604 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 21 May 86 p 1

[Report by Benny Morris and Yo'el Greenberg]

[Excerpt] Israeli officials yesterday spoke of Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti's visit here as a symbol of a change in Italian attitudes towards the Arabs.

Andreotti yesterday flew back to Rome after the three-day visit, deemed "highly successful" by sources in Jerusalem.

The officials said that the decline in Arab power and influence — largely due to the sharp drop in oil prices and to the sense of outrage engendered by terrorist attacks — has wrought a change in Italian thinking about the Middle East and led to a "more sober view of the Arabs."

Andreotti, perceived as pro-Arab and a symbol of such an orientation, wants to change his image, the officials said. The visit to Israel, in which Andreotti was accompanied significantly by some 35 Italian journalists, was regarded as contributing to that change.

The whole tenor of the visit, according to Israeli officials, was to stress the good relations prevailing between the two countries. Andreotti "made efforts to emphasize the points of agreement" and avoided, as did his host, Foreign Minister Shamir, areas of disagreement.

Shamir, Kimche Protest Proposed EEC-PLO Meeting

TA201111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche summoned the ambassadors of the 12 EEC countries in Israel for a meeting tomorrow at which he will express to them Israel's discontent with Dutch Foreign Affairs Minister Hans van den Broek's scheduled meeting with Yasir 'Arafat in Tunis next week. This is reported by our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this morning told the president of the West German Bundestag that if the Dutch minister's meeting with 'Arafat does take place it will foster terror and encourage the radical Arab countries. Shamir said that after Husayn closed the door on his relations with 'Arafat, a meeting between the current president of the EEC and the PLO leader would be tantamount to dealing the Jordanian king a blow.

New Liberal Center Party Convention Opens

TA190737 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 19 May 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Roy Isacowitz]

[Text] Tel Aviv — Israel's newest political party, the Liberal Centre, made its debut last night to an overflowing crowd at the Habima Theatre here. Party Secretary-General Yosef "Tommy" Lapid set the tone with three emphatic "noes" — to chauvinism, socialism and clericalism — and a resounding yes to liberalism.

In a short opening address, Prime Minister Peres expressed the belief that the new party's political moderation and its support of electoral reform would make a positive contribution to the political scene. He wished the Liberal Centre luck, stressing that his wish was intended "objectively, not electorally."

The main programmatic speech of the evening was delivered by Jewish Agency Chairman Arye Dulzin, the party's chairman, who made a stinging attack on the "capitulation" of both the Labour Party and the Likud to Orthodox coercion. The programme outlined by Dulzin tied the party's flag firmly to the masts of territorial comprompse, individual freedoms and laissez faire liberalism.

Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo "Chich" Lahat, who will head the party's Knesset list, took pains to correct the super-dove image he has developed in recent media interviews. "I believe in peace as a goal, but I don't believe in giving up territories just for the sake of it," he said. "Negotiations — yes; dialogue — yes; concessions ahead of time — no."

Lahat's call for the establishment of a large centre bloc received positive responses from Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein, the leader of Shinuy, and Independent Liberals leader MK [Knesset Member] Yitzhak Artzi. However, Minister without Portfolio Yiga'el Hurvitz of Ometz-Rafi, another prospective partner, failed to greet the convention as planned.

Histadrut Secretary-General Yisra'el Qeysar and a smattering of Labour MKs attended the convention, but the former Likud colleagues of the Liberal Centrists were noticeable only by their absence.

The working sessions of the convention are due to begin today.

Endorses Territorial Compromise

TA200640 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 May 86 p 2

[Report by Sara Honig]

[Text] Tel Aviv — Delegates to the Liberal Centre Party's founding convention last night approved a platform advocating territorial compromise and an economic laissez faire policy by the government. A council and executive were also elected amid subtle power struggles that failed to ripple the surface.

The convention of the new party — set up by former Liberals opposed to the projected merger with Herut — was conducted throughout yesterday and last night at Bet B'nai B'rith with the participation of several hundred delegates who had all signed up as members before the May 15 deadline.

The platform approved deals last night only very briefly and in very general terms with defence and foreign affairs, and is largely devoted to social and economic issues.

While it says that the people of Israel have "the right over Eretz Yisra'el in its historical boundaries," it also stipulates that "the country's peace frontiers shall be determined in negotiations between Israel and the neighbouring states according to criteria of defence needs and the maintenance of the country's Jewish character."

Foreign Ministry Official Meets S. African Blacks

TA180955 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 May 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] A high level Foreign Ministry official was sent for meetings with South African black leaders last week.

Pinhas Gonen, head of the Oceania Division, was sent to South Africa in order to strengthen Israel's relations with black organizations in the event of possible power changes there. A delegation of black trade union leaders recently visited Israel as guests of the Histadrut. Gonen's mission is part of a campaign meant to correct the impression that Israel supports the white regime.

Against the background of Gonen's visit high level officials in the Foreign Ministry emphasized their reservations about meetings scheduled for Minister Moshe Arens with Pretoria ministers 2 weeks from now. When Arens returns from the United States an attempt will be made to influence him to cancel the meetings and settle for meetings with Jewish leaders who have invited him to visit South Africa in the beginning of June.

Sources Anticipate Diplomatic Exchange With Poland

TA180945 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 18 May 86 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] Poland and Israel will publicly announce an exchange of diplomatic representatives within several days, this if there are no unexpected last minute developments. A high level political source told *HADASHOT* yesterday: The decision on an exchange of diplomatic representatives between Poland and Israel is a move of great political significance for Israel, and a step toward resuming diplomatic relations between the two countries." [no opening quotation marks as published]

In recent contacts between Israeli and Polish representatives, which have taken place in East Europe, the last details of the exchange of the diplomats — who will serve under the status of interest sections — were concluded. Countries which do not maintain diplomatic relations usually send diplomatic representatives who serve their interests and operate out of another embassy, according to an agreement.

Direct Telephone Links With China Established

TA200629 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Israel and China have established direct telephone links. The links at present operate through the international switchboards of both countries. Direct dial facilities are being considered.

Cabinet To Decide Fate of Lavi in 4 Months

TA191212 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 May 86 p 3

[Report by military correspondent Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] The defense minister and the government of Israel will not be able to avoid a decision on the future of the Lavi project, and will have to make its decision with in the next few months. This is the assessment of senior sources in the General Staff Command. They believe that even if the project proceeds according to plan and there is no increase in the sums required, as the Americans believe, other IDF projects will face financial problems.

A reassessment will be presented to the Cabinet in 4 months, and the minister will have to decide whether the Treasury will invest an additional sum of approximately $500 million on security, if the Lavi is viewed as an indispensable project, or whether it should be canceled.

The senior sources emphasized that the U.S. Administration has recently been applying heavy pressure on Israel to reconsider its position on the Lavi. This pressure is actually giving Israel the opportunity to decide to halt the project and back out of the scheme honorable. If such a decision is reached, the funds that have thus been invested in the project (more than $1 billion) will not have been in vain, as part of the technologies and systems that have been developed will be utilized in the future. The current expenditure for the Lavi reaches an average of $1 million a day.

Knesset Committee To Request Waldheim Material

TA210853 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee will ask the parliaments of Greece and Yugoslavia for material on Waldheim's activity in the service of the Nazis in those two countries during World War II. The Knesset will also call on other nations' parliaments to raise their voices in opposition to Waldheim's election as president of Austria. The chairman of the special committee established by the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Knesset Member Mikha Harish, has told our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli that all the committee members have agreed that the principle of nonintervention in another country's internal affairs does not apply to Nazi crimes.

Rabin: Canada Camp Transfer Forthcoming

TA191016 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 19 May 86 p 3

[Report by political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Text] The 1982 agreement with Egypt on the transfer of the Canada camp refugees to the Gaza Strip will be implemented and the refugees will be settled in the Tall al-Sultan camp in which $1.5 billion have already been invested. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said this in yesterday's Cabinet meeting in answer to a query by Minister Yosef Shapira, who wanted to consider the transfer of the refugees to a location other than Tall al-Sultan.

Rabin noted that the families are currently participating in tours of the region but no decision has het been made on the date of the transfer. He said the Tall al-Sultan location had been determined by security elements. He stated that Egypt undertook to grant each family assistance to the tune of $4,000 but after contacts has increased its share to $8,000 per family.

The defense minister mentioned that the agreement with Egypt was made after 500 families were transferred from Gaza to the Canada refugee camp in 1972. In March 1982 an agreement was made with the Egyptians by which the families now living in the Canada camp will return to the Gaza Strip and the Egyptian citizens who settled in Gaza after 1967 will be able to return to Egypt if they so wish.

Sharon: Territories 'Part of State of Israel'

TA191910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Commerce and Industry Minister Ari'el Sharon has called for the annexation of the territories. He was speaking in the Hebron Hills where he announced the impending establishment

of the new 150 acre industrial zone. Sharon was interviewed by reporter Jerry Cheslow:

[Begin recording] [Sharon] The territories are part of the land of Israel. I am sure it will be very soon also part of the State of Israel.

[Cheslow] Annexation?
[Sharon] I believe that that's what should be done. I said that many times. I mean we of course, we offered the autonomy plan, but if our neighbors think that (?not even) discuss autonomy, so we have to move to the next phase. The next phase of course is (?having it) as part of the State of Israel. If you ask me if these areas will be one day an integral part of the State of Israel, my answer is positive.

[Cheslow] What about the Arab population?
[Sharon] Jews and Arabs have been living here always together, and Jews and Arabs can live in peaceful coexistence forever here. Arabs, of course, must have all the rights in this country, but Jews are having all the rights over this country, and that is a very clear distinction.

Foreign, Prime Ministries Clash Over Weizman Meetings

TA162106 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1815 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Senior Foreign Ministry sources have told our political correspondent that the Prime Minister's Office is harming the status of the Israeli and Egyptian Embassies in the United States. Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir discussed this with the prime minister today. Mr Shamir's fury is mostly aimed at Minister 'Ezer Weizman, who met with the U.S. secretary of state and senior officials in the secretary's office while in the United States, without the presence of the Israeli Ambassador to Washington. Here is our political correspondent Yig'al Goren with a report on the dispute between the Prime Minister's Office and the foreign minister's office over 'Ezer Weizman's visit to the United States.

[Goren] Despite the official Foreign Ministry reaction, which says that Minister Weizman's meetings in Washington are of no importance and terms his ignoring of the Israeli Embassy in the United States as childish behavior, the most senior elements in the Foreign Ministry are today saying that the time has come for the foreign minister to publicly express the ministry's dissatisfaction with the way the Prime Minister's Office operates. Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir discussed this with the prime minister today and, as far as we know, expressed his opinion against Minister 'Ezer Weizman's irresponsible behavior that is not in the nation's interests. This evening the Prime Minister's Office reacted by saying that Minister Weizman's trip was approved by the Cabinet and all his political meetings are with the prime minister's agreement. Representatives of the Israeli Embassy in Washington had been scheduled to take part in the talks and their nonparticipation, the prime minister said, was due to a technical misunderstanding and was not deliberate.

People in the Foreign Ministry today complained that in addition to the matter of Weizman's talks, people from the Prime Minister's Office are maintaining political ties with the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, Muhammad Basyuni, without the knowledge of the Israeli Embassy in Egypt. This is harming the Israeli Embassy in Egypt and the Foreign Ministry. This evening the Prime Minister's Office reacted to this complaint by calling it amazing and adding that the vice prime minister is aware of all political contacts between Israel and Egypt. Today people from the Foreign Ministry described the prime minister's intention to appoint 'Ezer Weizman as a minister in the Foreign Ministry after the rotation as shocking. The appointment of another minister in the Foreign Ministry and the transfer of officials from the Prime Minister's Office to the Foreign Ministry, senior sources in the Foreign Ministry said today, could cause upheavals in the Foreign Ministry's work. This evening the Prime Minister's Office refuses to react on this matter.

Levi Says Syria 'Constantly' Preparing for War

TA201520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The chief of staff has said that the Syrian Army is continuing its activity in the Lebanese Al-Biqa', and that the Syrians are constantly preparing for war against Israel. According to Major General Levi the placating remarks made recently are significant, but the IDF must supply an answer to the Syrian deployment. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that Maj Gen Moshe Levi today toured the security zone in southern Lebanon and Galilee panhandle settlements.

During his visit to Metulla he said that had the Syrian mercenaries succeeded in blowing up the El Al plane in London, this would have changed the situation in the Middle East. As for the security zone, he said that this has rendered many achievements, even more than were expected, and that IDF and Army of Southern Lebanon soldiers have foiled many terrorist attacks.

Shi'ite Influx Concerns Villagers Near Security Zone

TA200444 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The arrival of hundreds of Shi'ite Hizballah members who fled into the villages on the border of the security zone in southern Lebanon is arousing the fear that the relative quiet which prevailed in the area in recent weeks will be disrupted. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that army of southern Lebanon observers are following the organization efforts of the radical Shi'ites. The Hizballah members fled from the Lebanese Al-Biqa' out of fear of the searches conducted by the Syrian Army in the Ba'labakk region.

Bomb Explodes at 'Atarot; Force 17 Claims Credit

NC210906 Paris AFP in English 0854 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Jerusalem, May 21 (AFP) — A remote-controlled bomb exploded in the path of two Israeli Army vehicles Wednesday [21 May] at 'Atarot, north of here, but there were no casualties, the Army said. The Army cordoned off the area and was carrying out a search. In another incident three petrol bombs were thrown

at an Israeli patrol at the Westbank town of Nabulus, without causing injuries. The troops fired on the attackers.

Another bomb exploded Wednesday morning at Ashqelon south of Tel Aviv, in an area popular with Arab workers, again without causing casualties. Police said they were investigating. An anonymous telephone caller to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here said that the Palestine Liberation Organization's Force 17 commando group carried out the bomb attack at 'Atarot. Analysts here said that attacks by remote-controlled device were rare in the occupied territories.

Fatah Female Terrorist Sentenced to Short Jail Term

TA210733 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 21 May 86 p 3

[Text] A 54-year-old woman, the head of a terrorist squad from Al-Duhayshah which perpetrated several attacks, was sentenced yesterday by the Ramallah military court to 18 months in jail and a 2 and 1/2 year suspended sentence. The military judge, Major Asaf Kaspi, took her age into consideration when giving the sentence.

The woman, 'Aysha 'Abd-al Qadir ('Abud), was recruited into Fatah about 2 years ago and subsequently recruited friends into the squad she headed. She was found guilty of planting an explosive charge on the road leading to Solomon's Pools in mid-1985. The charge, which was composed of 0.25 kg of explosive material, did not go off.

('Abud) was also found guilty of throwing two Molotov cocktails shortly thereafter at Israeli vehicles traveling on the highway beside the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp. (ITIM)

9 Golan Druze Handed 'Heavy' Sentences

TA201910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The Lod Military Court today handed down heavy sentences to nine Druze from Majdal Shams on the Golan Heights. They were convicted of having stolen weapons, attempting to kidnap an IDF soldier, and holding contacts with Syrian agents. Five of them were sentenced to 27 years imprisonment each, while the other four were given sentences ranging from 7 to 12 years in prison.

AL-FAJR Views '38 Years of Arrogance'

TA201735 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English 16 May 86 p 5

[Editorial: "38 Years of Arrogance"]

[Text] In the midst of their oft-arrogant display of pride during this week's 38th anniversary of the creation of Israel, Israeli leaders should stop to look back at their policies which have nearly annihilated the Palestinian people, and which, at the same time, are planting the seeds of the Israeli state's destruction.

Israel is indeed built on the ruins of the Palestinian people uprooted from their homeland and replaced by Jews brought in from all over the world. Israel's joy is therefore the Palestinian people's pain.

This situation has been further aggravated by Israel's policies throughout the past 38 years directed at the Palestinians who remained in their homes, and against the West Bank and Gaza Palestinians during the past 19 years of occupation.

After years of martial law represented by the military rule of Arabs in Israel, the Palestinians in the Jewish state found themselves held hostage to a blatant policy of discrimination, which reduced Israel's "democracy" to the level of South Africa's apartheid. Israel's discriminatory policies have been evident in almost all aspects of life; in the budgets allocated to Arab local councils, in public services, in job opportunities, and in many other areas. Unlike Jews, Muslims have not been allowed to control their own religious institutions through elected officials. More importantly Arabs are not allowed to freely express their national identity. The notorious Tamir law bars Arabs from any national expression, and threatens to punish violators with years of imprisonment and heavy fines. In fact, there are a number of cases pending in the Israeli courts against Palestinian youths accused of displaying the Palestinian flag.

In the occupied West Bank and Gaza, the situation is even mnore gloomy. With nearly 52 percent of the West Bank and Gaza land in Israeli hands, the occupied territories are in effect under de facto annexation. This annexation, however, applies to the land and not the people, whom Israel perceives as a "demographic danger to the Jewish character of the state." The fact that Israel allows West Bank Arabs to be represented in the Jordanian parliament is an expression of Israel's intent to exclude the people in its annexation of the region.

As for the economy, the situation is no different. The West Bank and Gaza Strip have become over the past 19 years the dumping ground for Israeli products and at the same time a pool of cheap unskilled labor. In effect, any minor shock to the Israeli economy rocks the West Bank and Gaza.

Human and civil rights in the occupied territories are last on Israel's priority list. Any peaceful demonstration in either the West Bank or Gaza can easily turn into a bloodbath. Israeli "security concerns" have become the catch-all for every brutal action that the Israeli army freely carries out in the area.

In recent years, even new-born Palestinians have become a "security threat" to Israel. Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres sounded the alarm last week when he urged all Jewish families to have at least four babies each, to offset a higher Arab birthrate.

On its 38th anniversary, Israel appears to be at the height of its arrogance instead of at the beginning of reflection. Israel is thus sowing the seeds of its own downfall. This state arrogance, a belief in Israel's right to control another people and steal their land, will eventually destroy the state. Unless Israel recognizes the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, it will have

much more to worry about than the "demographic balance." This state of injustice cannot continue for another 38 years.

Election Poll Shows Alignment Up, Likud Dropping

TA191125 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 May 86 p 1

[Text] KAKH is regressing, the Liberal Center Party is beginning to show up on the political map, the Alignment is getting stronger, and the Likud is on the decline. These are the major findings of a PORI [Public Opinion Research Institute] election poll commissioned by *HA'ARETZ*.

If Knesset elections were held today, KAKH would win less than 2 percent of overall ballots; the Liberal Center Party would get 1.5 percent; the Alignment would rise to 40.2 percent, compared with the 37.1 percent it received in the 11th Knesset elections; and the Likud would drop to 25.6 percent, down from the 31.9 percent it got in the previous elections.

Some 82.9 percent of the Alignment voters in the 11th Knesset elections declared that they would vote again for the Alignment, while only 56.3 of the former Likud voters would vote for it today. Of those who voted Likud in the past, 16.3 percent do not know whom they would vote for today while 11.9 percent of the former Likud voters declared they would now vote for the Alignment. Only 0.8 percent of the former Likud voters stated that today they would vote for KAKH.

The number of abstentions currently stands at 15.2 percent. Of them, 6.2 percent "do not know" whom they would vote for if elections were held today, and 9 percent refused to tell whom they would vote for.

Below are the results of the poll (in percentages), compared with the results of the 11th Knesset elections [all figures as published]:

Party	Poll	11th Knesset	Rate of Change
Alignment	40.2	37.1	3.1 up
Alignment inclined	5.2	5.1	0.1 up
Likud	25.6	31.9	6.3 down
Likud inclined	5.7	5.2	0.5 up
Religious	9.1	11.4	2.3 down
Others	11.0	6.4	4.6 up

The poll encompassed a representative crosssection of 1,200 Jewish men and women of eligible voting age — 18 years or older — who were interviewed privately all over the country in strictest confidence.

22d OAU Summit To Be Held in Addis Ababa 28-30 Jun

AB201905 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpt] The 22d OAU summit will be held in Addis Ababa 28-30 June this year. This was stated this afternoon by Senegalese Foreign Minister Ibrahim Fall during an audience granted him by First State Commissioner Citizen Kengo wa Dondo.

OAU Chairman Issues Statement on RSA Raids

AB201244 Dakar PANA in French 1025 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Dakar, 20 May (APS-SEN/PANA) — The current chairman of the OAU has "condemned with extreme vigor" the "veritable state terrorism which South Africa has just carried out" through Monday's "murderous bombing raids against the brave populations of Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana." In a statement published in Dakar late on Monday afternoon, Mr Abdou Diouf says that the "violation of these countries' integrity, independence, and sovereignty could not be more flagrant."

The OAU chairman stresses that "the regime of apartheid chose the time of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's recent visit to the region in his capacity as chairman of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries and when the group of seven eminent Commonwealth personalities are still there, to commit these acts of destabilization and aggression."

The declaration continues that "those who believed that the segregationist regime — having learned from the scope of the internal resistance, from the representativeness and pugnacity of the liberation movements, and from the reprobation of international public opinion — had finally understood that apartheid was irremediably condemned and would therefore take the necessary steps before it was too late, can see today what one can expect of Botha's men."

With the bombing raids against Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana, Mr Diouf believes that "the proof has definitively been given that it is indeed time the member countries of the Security Council clearly stigmatized Pretoria's attitude and took mandatory economic sanctions in order to stop the South African segregationists." "Their credibility and the safeguarding of international peace and security depend on this," continues the declaration.

The OAU chairman warns South Africa by stressing that "intimidation will fail because the methods it has just utilized had already been used a few years ago and had met with the fierce determination of the independent countries of Southern Africa."

Finally, the OAU chairman reiterates to the states which were victims of the "arrogance and cynicism" of South Africa "the active solidarity and lasting support of all Africa whose dignity has been attacked."

Sends Messages Expressing Sympathy

AB202119 Paris AFP in French 1704 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Dakar, 20 May (AFP) — OAU Chairman Abdou Diouf has expressed "the deep sympathy of all Africa" to the heads of state of Botswana and Zambia and to the prime minister of Zimbabwe following the South African raids on these three countries yesterday.

In a message sent to them today the Senegalese head of state wrote in particular that "this abominable act (...) is a major challenge which the shameful apartheid regime has thrown down to the conscience of all peace and justice-loving nations."

LIBYA

Al-Bayda People's Congress Holds Emergency Session

LD211010 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 21 May 86

[Excerpt] Al-Bayda, 21 May (JANA) — The Basic People's Congress, Al-Bayda central, the day before yesterday held an emergency session at People's Hall in Al-Bayda... to discuss the failed U.S. imperialist aggression on the people of the Great Jamahiriyah and the leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

The congress adopted a number of resolutions at the end of its session, including:

1. To make Al-Jabal al-Akhdar a lair for the leader of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and commander of the battle of victory and defiance as it was a lair for the shaykh of martyrs 'Umar al-Mukhtar...

2. The masses of the congress decided that all houses in Al-Jabal al-Akhdar municipality should be a home for the leader of the revolution and his family, to be put under their disposal and for them to have the freedom of doing as they wish with them...

3. Determination to plant every inch of land in Al-Jabal al-Akhdar and fully exploit it in production...

4. To boycott all European goods and products and prepare a media plan to combat these products and regard them as a means of neocolonialism...

5. Call upon the General People's Congress to address calls to Basic People's Congresses throughout the Great Jamahiriyah to hold an emergency session to lay down an economic plan through which to abort the decisions taken by the EEC countries in Tokyo under U.S. imperialist terrorism and threat and to make their decisions into decisions that are against their economic interests.

6. Call upon the Arab people in all Arab countries to boycott and combat Western products and rely on the Arab economy after liberating it from the monopolies of U.S. imperialism and West European countries...

7. Call upon the living forces of the Arab people's masses in Egypt — 'Abd al-Nasir's Egypt — to liquidate traitors with revolutionary decisiveness for their collusion with U.S. imperialism in the aggression on the Arab people in the Great Jamahiriyah and the leader of the Arab and international liberation march, so that they become an example for other traitors and agents....

MAURITANIA

Government 'Strongly Condemns' 19 May RSA Raids

LD202315 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The MAURITANIAN NEWS AGENCY has learned that the Mauritanian Government is following with concern the developments in the region of equatorial Africa after the perfidious aggression launched by the forces of South Africa against the states of Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

The Mauritanian Government considers that this act comes within a series of aggressions that the Pretoria regime has been launching in defiance of world public opinion and the [word indistinct] laws.

The apartheid regime is also perpetrating this crime at a time when (?serious) efforts are being made to find adequate solutions that would eliminate apartheid. The Mauritanian Government also strongly condemns the aggression committed against these independent and sovereign states.

Mauritania urges the fraternal African states to show solidarity and mutual support among themselves to protect their dignity and to confront the challenges of the racist Pretoria regime. It calls on the international community and all the peace-loving forces to condemn this grave aggression that endangers the safety and security of the African peoples and [words indistinct].

Finally, Mauritania reiterates its firm and unconditional support for the peoples of Namibia, which are persecuted in this part of the continent.

Delegation Returns From Debt-Rescheduling Meeting

AB201114 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The minister of finance and economy has returned to Nouakchott from Paris where he led the Mauritanian delegation to the 12th meeting of the Paris Club to reexamine our country's external debt relief issue. The meeting, which was held in Paris on 16 May, led to the rescheduling of our external debt for the year 1986 again with 4 years of deferred payment, according to a statement by Minister Mohamed Salem Ould Lekhal. This meeting also led to the improvement of the conditions of payment which have reached 95 percent thanks to the confidence of the financial backers. We should note that the IMF and the World Bank participated in the meeting as observers.

Iraqi Delegation Concludes 2-Day Visit

AB200949 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The friendly visit paid by the vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council to Mauritania has ended. In fact, Mr 'Izzat Ibrahim left the capital yesterday evening at the end of a 2-day friendly visit to our country.

Prior to this, Mr Ibrahim was received in audience by the head of state, Lieutenant Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid 'Ahmed Taya. Shortly before their departure, Mr Ibrahim and his delegation visited major places of interest in the capital, including Port de l'Amitie, the deep water harbor.

MOROCCO

Foreign Ministry Issues Communique on RSA Attack

LD202009 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Morocco has strongly denounced the vicious attacks launched by the racist forces of South Africa against three neighboring African states and reaffirmed its solidarity with the states that were victims of the savage raids. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation has issued the following communique in this respect:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation has received with indignation the news of the raids launched by the South African aircraft yesterday against several towns and villages in Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia. The ministry denounces this further aggressive act by the minority regime in Pretoria, which violates the most elementary rules of international law and values binding all mankind.

The Kingdom of Morocco strongly condemns this aggression, and reaffirms its absolute solidarity with the fraternal countries that were victims of these attacks. It urges all the peace and justice loving states to unify their efforts in order to impose the sanctions mentioned by the resolutions of the UN Security Council and the UN General Assembly against the Pretoria regime.

SUDAN

London Paper, Arab Magazine Interview Al-Mahdi

Government Issues Discussed

PM201605 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic
10-16 May 86 pp 12-13

[Interview with Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi by 'Uthman Mirghani in Khartoum "a few hours before he officially took over as prime minister"]

[Excerpts] *AL-TADAMUN*: Were the election results as you expected them to be?

Al-Mahdi: Basically yes, but just short of what we had expected. If you add the seats which we lost as a result of the multiplicity of candidates to what we actually won, the result would be quite close to our expectations.

AL-TADAMUN: We have a direct question about what is being whispered in Sudan's streets to the effect that the Al-Ummah National Party spent huge amounts of money on the elections. What is your answer to that?

Al-Mahdi: My answer is that the Al-Ummah Party spent less than many other smaller parties. Furthermore, the Al-Ummah Party did not spend a single piaster to buy people or persuade them to change their position. The money spent was spent on registration, travel, rallies, and regional tours.

AL-TADAMUN: What is your view of a formula for future rule? Will you keep the parliamentary formula or do you want a presidential system?

Al-Mahdi: I believe that is clear in our "awakening program." We must apply what we have called guided liberalism which means balance in the legislative and other branches, thus allowing parliamentary diversification. We are the ones who have shown interest in the representation of new forces and in proportional representation in parliament so that there will be no 5 percent of the population without any legislative say. This diversification, multiplicity, and balance is what should prevail in the legislative branch and it could also be applied to the executive branch if the executive administration is going to be elected from within the legislative administration.

AL-TADAMUN: How will your government go about solving the pressing problems of the Sudanese people, namely the economic problem, the problem of the south, and the problem of tackling the "September laws"?

Al-Mahdi: We believe that solving the economic problem requires a sound plan and sound leadership which depends on work and production. We believe that with such economic rectification Sudan could surprise everyone by regaining its economic health. As regards the south, we believe that in tackling that problem we should concentrate on three channels. The first is the political channel, where we should urgently hold a national constitutional conference to discuss the main issues, grievances, differences, and complaints with a view to finding political solutions to them. We will push for a national conference with all our strength so that these problems could be tackled and solved.

The second is the security channel. It has to do with equipping the Sudanese Armed Forces with what is necessary to enable them to protect the lives, property, and honor of the Sudanese people. This is an essential matter of direct concern, and serious efforts should be made in that field.

The third is the diplomatic channel. The differences which had emerged between us and our neighbors and which were intensified by the former regime must be resolved on the basis of good-neighborliness and cooperation to promote security and development in the Horn of Africa. We believe that it is our duty to make serious efforts to find a formula to ensure good-neighborliness and cooperation on these matters. That, we think, would reflect positively on the problem of the south.

AL-TADAMUN: In the light of your recent contacts with the John Garang movement — two Al-Ummah Party representatives have met with representatives of that movement — do you expect the national constitutional conference to be held on time, and what are your expectations as to the possible success of such a conference?

Al-Mahdi: I personally believe that there is nothing whatever to prevent agreement at a national constitutional conference. As to when such a conference will be held, I cannot give a specific date but I can say that it will be held at the first available opportunity. As for my expectations regarding its success, I

expect it to succeed for the simple reason that there is no basic disagreement on anything that is not totally rejected. What I mean is that no side should suggest partition as a solution. As long as partition is not proposed as a solution, all other matters can be resolved.

AL-TADAMUN: How will you handle the current Shari'ah laws or the so-called "September laws" in Sudan?

Al-Mahdi: We believe that the September laws should be abolished not because we want a legislative vacuum but because we want to make way for sound legal laws that would take into consideration the controls, considerations, and circumstances we have been talking about. We do not consider the September laws to be legal, warranting an argument as to whether we should abolish them or not. We consider them to be illegal laws harmful to the Shari'ah. We see them as penal laws promulgated by Ja'far Numayri carrying the name of Shari'ah but in fact undermining it.

AL-TADAMUN: How will your government reconcile its dealing with three specific sides: the United States, Libya, and Egypt?

Al-Mahdi: We do not accept Libya's view of the United States and Egypt just as we do not accept Egypt's view of Libya and the U.S. view of Libya. I think that we will, if we could, — yes I believe we will — explain the principles on which we base our policies, namely Sudan's interests and mutual interests with these sides.

We do not see any problem. There would be a problem if we followed the policies of one of these parties because that would create a problem between us and the other parties. We will not follow the policies of any of these sides. Ours will be a Sudanese policy within the context of which we will take a reconciliatory approach to the various sides.

Readiness To Meet Garang Expressed

JN201044 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum May 20 (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has expressed readiness to meet leader of the Sudan's People Liberation Army SPLA Colonel John Garang at any time and at any place.

In an interview with the Arab magazine *AL-MAWQIF AL-'ARABI* (*ARAB SITUATION*) Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi explained that he is ready to meet Garang at any time and at any place he pleases but he must first be assured of Garang's real believing in the political option as the only way for solving the southern problem.

I think that the first step for solving the southern question has been taken by the announcement of the national unity charter which considered as the theoretical base that would lead to the constitutional conference that its recommendations will be the subject of Sudan's draft constitution, Al-Mahdi explained.

Defense Council Meets, Discusses Security Situation

JN210946 Khartoum SUNA in English 0928 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 21 (SUNA) — The Defence Council has discussed here yesterday the security situation in the country.

The meeting which was chaired by Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi who is also defence minister was held amid escalation of war in the southern Sudan.

The People's Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl told the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* published here today that the Defence Council has discussed the security situation in south beside the preparations for holding the proposed constitutional conference.

The Sudanese Armed Forces has reaffirmed that dialogue is the only means for ending bloodshed in the south, Fadl added.

Al-Mirghani Receives Yasir 'Arafat Message

JN201444 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 20 May (SUNA) — Ahmad al-Mirghani, State Council chairman, has received a message from Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat. In his message, 'Arafat affirmed the Palestinian people's stand by the side of Sudan to strengthen ties of friendship in support of Arab unity and the Palestinian cause. Al-Mirghani received the message during a meeting with Abu 'Ali, deputy PLO representative in Khartoum. Abu 'Ali said that during the meeting they reviewed the current situation in the Arab homeland and the role Sudan can play to this effect. He said that a call was renewed to convene an Arab summit in Khartoum in accordance with the [year indistinct] summit resolution.

Military Commander on Withdrawal From South

JN201111 Khartoum SUNA in English 1050 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 20 SUNA — The Armed Forces in the border regions of Fashala and Yarwl in the south have been moved to other regions for tactical reasons, People's Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil announced, dismissing reports that the withdrawal had been carried out due to a military triumph by the rebel forces of John Garang. Speaking to the daily *AL-AYYAM* published today Khalil said the People's Armed Forces had quitted these areas because they no longer have any strategic significance to the People' Armed Forces in the south.

Garang Forces Kill 6 East of Juba 18 May

JN201722 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Juba/Sudan, May, 20 (SUNA) Six people were killed last Sunday by Garang's troops when these troops attacked the tourism part of Badngelo, 21 kilometers east of Juba. Among the six people who have been killed were two doctors and a rays technician working at Al-Sabah Hospital for children here, and the three others were a soldier and two citizens.

Anya Nya 2 Communique Reports Fighting With SPLM

JN201747 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May, 20 (SUNA) — The Anya Nya 2, best known as the friendly troops, is waging war against the troops of Sudanese Peoples Liberation Movement "SPLM" of Colonel John Garang. The Anya Nya 2, in a communique released here today, reaffirmed that a severe fighting is currently taking place between the two groups north of Al Nasir in the Equatoria Province. A number of SPLM leaders including Major Irok Ton Irok, Major John Kong and Ganweek Dol were sieged in that area, the communique said, adding that Garang troops tried to recapture Bokting camp which was controlled by Anya Nya last March 29.

UK Relief Organization Calls for Cease-Fire in South

JN201734 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 20 (SUNA) — The British relief organization (OXFAM) has appealed on the new elected government and Colonel Garang's rebels SPLM (Sudanese Peoples Liberation Movement) to immediately start talks for reaching a cease-fire in the southern Sudan. OXFAM regional director stated that more than two million people in the war fields were facing a spectre of famine and that 38 per cent of southern children were suffering from severe malnutrition. Meanwhile, the southern Labour National Party has called on Col John Garang to stop fighting and sabotage. The call reaf firmed that escalation of fighting would not make it possible for the scheduled national constitutional conference, which is expected to solve the country's top issues, to be convened.

WESTERN SAHARA

Ministry Issues Communique on 20 May Anniversary

LD201550 Algiers APS in English 1445 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] SADR (Liberated Territories), 20/05/86 (APS) — "After thirteen years of unflagging combats and efforts of national edification, one is to note that on the one hand, the Saharan cause is [word indistinct] aggressor is struggling against an economic and social crisis aggravated by its international isolation" a communique from the Saharan Ministry of Information pointed out, released on Monday on the occasion of the 20 May 1986, a date commemorating the 13th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle in Seguia El Hamra and Rio De Oro.

"Convinced of the rightness of its cause and [word indistinct] of its gains notably the increasing support of the other countries and their people as well as the international legality it acquired, the Saharan people started the 14th year of its revolution more determined than ever to carry on its combat for the triumph of its legitimate rights to independance and national sovereignty," the communique added.

"The Saharan Arab Democratic Republic is a living reality, the communique pointed out and the official recognition by 64 countries in the world [word indistinct].

ETHIOPIA

Comprehensive Sanctions Against South Africa Urged

EA202031 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that since the racist South African regime's lawless attack on Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana yesterday totally opposed the principles of freedom and humanity, it should be severely condemned. The ministry stated that the international community should clearly understand that the criminal act perpetrated on the three independent African countries by the racist Pretoria regime was not without the support of imperialism. The statement added that beyond condemnation, tangible steps should be taken to deal with this type of disproportional and repeated crime.

The statement pointed out that the loss of lives and property due to this criminal attack on the three countries by the racist South African regime, in violation of international agreements and resolutions on peace, is a result of the act of state terrorism being pursued by puppets of the racist regime.

The statement explains that revolutionary Ethiopia is calling for the United Nations to implement laws and regulations regarding this issue, so that the racist regime immediately ceases its internal oppression and the attacks it is carrying out to destabilize neighboring free African countries.

The statement added that revolutionary Ethiopia also urges that comprehensive sanctions be imposed. Revolutionary Ethiopia has called for the provision of morale and material support to the ANC and SWAPO in order to enable them to fully wage their armed struggle. In addition the statement affirmed that revolutionary Ethiopia has pointed out that the efforts being made by countries neighboring the racist regime to defend themselves require continuous support.

KENYA

Government Expresses Support for Frontline States

EA201545 Nairobi KNA in English 1210 GMT 20 May 86

["Kenya Government Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs Following the Attacks Against Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana by Racist South Africa" — KNA headline]

[Text] Nairobi, May 20 — The Government of Kenya learned with deep shock and profound indignation of the barbaric attack against Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana by the racist regime of South Africa. Kenya strongly condemns these dastardly, blatant, and unproved acts of aggression against our sister countries in southern Africa.

This act of aggression by the racist regime clearly demonstrates lack of respect for the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group which is currently in South Africa trying to find a peaceful solution to that country's problem. The attack by the regime on Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana while the Commonwealth mission was in the country has once again shown the true face of the regime. This should be a lesson to all those who had any illusions that the racist regime wanted a peaceful solution to the problems of the regime.

Kenya wishes to pledge once more its support to the liberation movements in South Africa and the Frontline States and calls upon the international community to act in concert and immediately apply comprehensive sanctions against the racist regime and force it to dismantle the apartheid system.

TANZANIA

Government, PAC Condemn South African Attacks

EA201833 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam: Tanzania has strongly condemned the attacks yesterday on Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe by the South African racist regime. A strongly worded government statement issued today in Dar es Salaam says such acts will not deter the Frontline States from giving [word indistinct] and moral support to the liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia. These are the African National Congress, ANC, of South Africa, and SWAPO of Namibia.

The statement further stresses that such cowardly attacks on neighboring countries will not stop the revolution that has begun in South Africa itself and in Namibia. The statement calls on peace-loving peoples of the world to come forward in support of the ANC and SWAPO freedom fighters by increasing both moral and material support to them.

The Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa, the PAC, has also condemned the attack on the three Frontline States. A PAC statement issued in Dar es Salaam today says the Botha regime was trying to bring southern African countries under its hegemony and that it respects no law or morality in defence of its reign of terror.

The Dar es Salaam based OAU Liberation Committee also says in a statement that the raid on Zambia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe shows clearly that apartheid can be eradicated only through the intensification of the armed struggle. Other condemnations today came from India and Mozambique.

UGANDA

Government Denounces RSA Raids on Frontline States

EA201907 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Uganda has condemned yesterday's raids on Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe and expressed support for the struggle of the people of South Africa to end apartheid and for self determination. The Ugandan Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in a statement issued in Kampala this afternoon that the terrorist attacks against the frontline states of Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia by the racist regime in Pretoria are no surprise to men

of goodwill the world over. They are, it said, but one in a series of unprovoked and unjustified attacks on Frontline States designed to destablize and intimidate them into giving up their gallant support for the struggle the people of South Africa are waging against the apartheid regime. The attacks, it added, are a slap in the face of the international community and especially of some Western powers that resist international efforts and pressure to apply coersive measures against the Pretoria regime.

Coming when the Commonwealth team of eminent citizens is in Pretoria on a mission to find a peaceful solution, the ministry declared, they demonstrate the apartheid regime's contempt for world opinion. The statement said the Government of Uganda condemned the banditry attacks on Frontline States that have resulted in the killing of innocent people and the destruction of property. It said there is only one sure way to end the current turmoil in South Africa, and that is to dismantle the apartheid system by talking to the genuine leaders of the people of South Africa. It warned that resort to terrorist action against neighboring states will not bring peace to South Africa.

CAMEROON

President Biya Receives Two French Emissaries

AB202011 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] President Paul Biya this afternoon received in audience at the state house two French emissaries. The envoys, French Minister of Culture and Communications Mr Francois Leotard and Mr Guy Penne, the special technical adviser to French President Francois Mitterrand [title as heard]. [Sentence as heard] Mr Leotard, who took part in today's May 20 celebrations in Yaounde, later told newsmen that he had been invited by President Paul Biya. Mr Guy Penne said he was a bearer of a special message from French President Francois Mitterrand. He declined to reveal the content of the message.

Biya Receives Envoy of Benin President Kerekou

AB172145 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 16 May 86

[Excerpts] The head of state, Paul Biya, received a Beninese envoy at the Unity Palace at mid-day today. The envoy was Adolphe Biaou, minister of rural development and cooperatives. In an interview with the press on the aim of his visit to Cameroon, Mr Biaou said he was in Cameroon to deliver a personal message to President Paul Biya from his Beninese counterpart, President Mathieu Kerekou.

CONGO

President Sends Message to USSR, CSSR Leaders

AB201729 Dakar PANA in French 1440 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 20 May (ACI/PANA) — Congolese head of state Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso yesterday sent messages to USSR head of state Andrey Gromyko and to Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Gustav Husak on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Congolese-Soviet friendship treaty and the celebration of the Czechoslovak National Day.

In his message to the Soviet leader President Sassou-Nguesso [words indistinct] convinced that the USSR will spare no effort in giving increased support to (?Congo) in its struggle for total liberation.

The friendship and cooperation treaty, signed 13 March 1981 in Moscow during President Sassou-Nguesso's visit to the Soviet Union, constitutes the "foundation for common action" between the two countries, he added.

Five years after its signing, this treaty enabled to be made "a giant stride in the search for ways and means to strengthen further the lasting ties of friendship between the two countries and to consolidate the struggle of our two countries against imperialism, colonialism and racism," the Congolese head of state pointed out.

In addition, Col Sassou-Nguesso expressed the desire for the strengthening and consolidation of relations between Congo and the CSSR. In his message to President Husak he affirmed the Congolese people's support for the efforts being made by Czechoslovakia to preserve peace and international security. "Congo has always appreciated the victories which the Czechoslovak people have continued to register in the task of building a developed socialist society," the Congolese head of state added.

France's Aurillac Meets Sassou-Nguesso, Ends Visit

AB191526 Paris AFP in French 1636 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 18 May (AFP) — French Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac, has ended the bilateral part of his visit to Congo with a talk lasting more than 1 hour with the head of state, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, which took place late this morning at the Presidency of the Republic.

During this "talk which took place in an atmosphere of mutual trust," the minister stated, he assured the president that France will support Congo's position in finding a solution to its major problem, that of the rescheduling of its debt with the IMF as well as with the World Bank and the Club of Paris, "because it has shown its willingness to do its best to overcome its difficulties." The minister said that during his meeting with the members of the government he particularly examined how to free the hinterland of the country from its land-locked situation.

After luncheon with heads of French businesses operating in the country at the Case de Gaulle, the French ambassador's residence, which is situated by the Congo River, Mr Aurillac received representatives of the French community. He expected to return to Paris tonight by a regular Air Afrique flight following a reception hosted in his honor by the ambassador.

CHAD

'Nonrepresentativeness' of Ndjamena Regime Stressed

AB201557 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 19 May 86

[Summary from poor reception] The group of usurpers in power, which continues to exist in Ndjamena thanks to the armed intervention of France and the military assistance of the United States, has been attending conferences in Africa and in the rest of the world. "In fact, the presence of this group at international meetings in Africa and elsewhere in the world makes no sense because of the present situation of Chad. For months and even years our national territory has been divided at the level of the 16th parallel." Under the protection of French soldiers Hissein Habre — with his well known cynicism — has been ruling a part of the country while the other half is being administered by the GUNT with the material support of its allies, particularly Libya.

"The two political powers, which are engaged in a politico-military struggle, have the ambition of controlling the whole national territory. The Ndjamena group wants to reconquer the positions it lost in the north. For the GUNT the struggle consists

in completing the liberation of Chad. For Ndjamena the dictatorial order must prevail throughout the national territory. For Bardai, on the other hand, the popular and revolutionary power embodied by the GUNT must be extended to the four corners of the country. Between these two diametrically opposed objectives, there exists the third path — the one leading to national reconciliation. But the realization of this alternative is being delayed despite the active support of the OAU."

"Have the member countries of the Lake Chad Basin Commission — whose delegations have just held a meeting in Ndjamena — realized that they have had transactions with only a part of Chad? In other words, were these states aware of the non-representativeness of their hosts and of their inability to make decisions on behalf of Chad?"

Moreover, the Ndjamena group — on the instruction of certain non-African powers — denounced the closure of the border with Nigeria and demanded the conclusion of a military security pact between the states bordering on Lake Chad. "These excessive demands by Ndjamena, which were turned down, provoked an atmosphere of crisis within the interstate conference. At the same time, Radio France Internationale thought it good to create confusion and embarrass Nigeria by announcing the so-called existence in Nigeria of an organization recruiting mercenaries for Libya." This was a fantastic and tendentious report. Its authors want to transform the mass of Chadian refugees in Nigeria into soliders. In their counterrevolutionary zeal, the same speculators went so far as to transform the Chadian refugees camps in Benin into military camps. "All these false allegations of the Western media are aimed only at making life difficult for the hundreds and even thousands of Chadians who fled from the hell of the FAN to settle in the neighboring states."

ZAIRE

Creditors Meet in Paris, Agree To Reschedule Debt

AB162140 Paris AFP in French 1901 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Paris, 16 May (AFP) — After their meeting in Paris yesterday and today, Zaire's principal creditor countries have agreed to the principle of a major rescheduling of that country's guaranteed debt service [service de la dette garantie], according to a communique published today by the French Ministry of Economy and Finance. Zaire's debt is estimated at Fr4.1 billion.

After their meeting with a Zairian delegation, the representatives of the creditor countries agreed to recommend to their respective governments the rescheduling over a period of 10 years with a 4-year grace period of all Zairian debts that have fallen due, the communique said.

The rescheduling applies to "repayments of loans and credits granted by the creditor countries." These countries were appreciative of "the efforts at recovery undertaken" by Zaire and of its economic and financial program which was approved by the IMF, the communique pointed out.

Represented at the meeting were the following governments: FRG, Austria, Belgium, Canada, United States, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, United Kingdom, and Sweden. Represented with observers status were Spain, Norway, Switzerland, IMF, World Bank, UNCTAD, and OECD.

BENIN

Cuban Communist Party Group Arrives on 1-Week Visit

AB202209 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] arrived in Cotonou this morning. The delegation, which is led by Comrade Jorge Valdes, member of the PCC Central Committee will spend 1 week in our country. [passage indistinct]

GHANA

Reaction to S. African Raid Against Frontline States

OAU Participation Encouraged

AB201530 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The PNDC member responsible for defense, Alhaji Mahama Idrissu, has called on African governments to participate fully in the ninth session of the OAU Defense Commission conference scheduled to open in Harare, Zimbabwe, next Tuesday [27 May]. Alhaji Idrissu, who is the current chairman of the OAU Defense Commission, made the call when he met African ambassadors in Accra to appeal to them to urge their respective governments to send high-powered delegations to the Harare conference. He also stressed the need for all OAU members to endeavor to attend the Harare session so as to encourage many non-African countries to attend the nonaligned summit scheduled for September in the Zimbabwean capital.

Alhaji Idrissu said Africa's massive participation will send signals to the Pretoria government that Zimbabwe and the Frontline States have the support of the OAU. Issues of vital importance including inter-African cooperation in defense and security matters, peacekeeping operations, and the situation in southern Africa will be considered at the session.

GRAPHIC Condemns Raid

AB200817 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 20 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* condemns yesterday's South African raid on Zimbabwe, Zaimbia, and Botswana. The paper notes that in spite of the set-up repression of blacks inside apartheid South Africa, ground and air raids against imaginary bases of the African National Congress and the South-West African People's Organization in the Frontline States, and the support the obnoxious South African regime has from the United States, the fighting spirit of the black nationalists has not in any way been daunted.

When the nationalist and patriotic forces in Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe were fighting the guerrilla war against Portuguese colonialism and against Ian Smith's brand of apartheid in what was then Rhodesia, the *GRAPHIC* recalls that the United States and some of her allies did not support any of those forces and they generally behaved as though nothing was happening. SWAPO has received no tangible help from the United States. On the contrary, America is busy giving money to Savimbi and Holden Roberto. The *GRAPHIC* urges all decent-minded persons in the United States to question why America is always supporting the anti-African forces. The paper says it urges this because one day, Africa will ask America: Where were you in our hour of need?

'Concerted Action' Urged

AB201551 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 20 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Yesterday forces of the apartheid South African regime attacked Botswana, Zambia,nd Zimbabwe, ostensibly to destroy what they claimed as ANC and SWAPO bases there. In commentary today Malick Eshun of the *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* examines the need for the OAU to halt these unprovoked attacks. The script is read by Vida Koranteng-Asante.

The agents of death have again shocked the civilized world with yet another senseless and criminal act of genocide against the sons and daughters of Africa. Racist South African security forces have raided Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia, killing hundreds of innocent children and women in refugee camps in these countries. These are people who have fled the criminal massacre and torture that has been unleashed on them by the fascist and outlawed regime in South Africa. But perhaps the greatest insult to the people of Africa is the hypocritical statements that have been issued by the reactionary regimes of the United States and Britain. Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan have condemned the South African raids on the three Frontline States. It is interesting to point out the conspiracy that has been hatched against Africa by U.S. imperialist circles using South Africa and Israel and the complicity of the NATO alliance.

The other day it was Zionist Israel which struck deep into Tunisia, destroying innocent lives and property. She claimed to be searching for members of the PLO fighting for their homeland. Then came the master butcher himself, the United States, spilling the blood of Libyan women and children. Today, it is the turn of the minority racist gangsters in Pretoria. In fact, South Africa has actually raided, harassed, and terrorized the people of southern Africa for far too long. Angola, Mozambique, and the people of Namibia have been victims of these wanton acts of murder. In the face of this grave situation the OAU, which should have rallied the people of Africa in defense of the continent, seems to have been grounded. Africa today is in dire need of a vehicle — a pan-African body — to galvanize the people into action and mobilize the material resources of the continent for her development and defense. Imperialist Europe sees Africa as an arena where she must play the part of the referee and winner. As long as the economic interest of the United States and her allies are guaranteed by the fascist forces in Pretoria and Tel Aviv, the African does not exist. But can Africa afford to remain

in this weak position and forever be at the receiving end? For how long shall Africa continue to look on while her sons and daughters are daily massacred?

Though Africa possesses all the necessary resources for full development, the lack of political will on the part of African leaders to put their forces together has left the people vulnerable. Talk of an African high command has become mere rhetoric, but combatants of the ANC and SWAPO continue to stand up gallantly to the racist gangsters. The people of South Africa and Namibia are fighting on. Africa must show concrete support and solidarity with her sons and daughters. Africa needs to strengthen her house now. Africa needs the means to defend herself, because no amount of dialogue and negotiations can persuade the racist intruders and their sponsors at the White House. The time has come for the people of Africa to rise up and urge their leaders on for a concerted action against apartheid.

Arise African masses, arise! Mobilize and organize for the final action against apartheid and Zionism! Africa shall overcome!

LIBERIA

NPDL Headcount Made; Government Purge Feared

AB210812 Paris AFP in English 0738 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Abidjan, May 21 (AFP) — All members of President Samuel Doe's National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL) employed in the public sector have been asked to hand in their cards to their personnel bosses in what is feared to be a move to identify and subsequently get rid of those not in the party.

Liberian radio, monitored in Ivory Coast, reported that the NDPL had recently circulated memoranda in ministries, agencies, and public corporations demanding the headcount. Opposition groups fear employment in the public sector may in future be based on membership of the NDPL, however the Liberian authorities have denied this.

NDPL Secretary-General Oscar Quiah said in a radio interview that the move was to ensure all members paid their 24 dollar membership fee and to compile a comprehensive membership list. However, opponents of the Doe administration say all political parties which ran in the October elections should have a full list of members already.

Some employees of the Liberia Electricity Corporation and the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation are reported to have been told that unless they joined the NDPL they were likely to lose their jobs.

Further on Trial of 12 Coup Attempt Suspects

Church Urged To Secure Release

AB200836 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] The relatives of 12 police officers ordered released recently by the Criminal Court A in Monrovia are reported to be seeking the help of the Liberian Council of Churches to secure their release. It was reported recently by the *DAILY STAR* newspaper that upon the orders of presiding Judge Jesse Banks of the Criminal Court A, the 12 officers have been released. But according to today's edition of the *DAILY STAR* newspaper, quoting a member of the defense counsel representing the 12 men, Counsellor J. Laveli Supuwood, the officers are still being held in detention. Counsellor Supuwood is reported to have said that the relatives of the detainees want the Liberian Council of Churches to consider what they called the cruel and unusual punishment that is being carried out against their relatives. He said he received reports that his clients were to face treason charges and expressed surprise with the action of the prosecution who, he said, waited for 6 months without charging the gentlemen with treason until the Criminal Court A ordered their release.

When contacted by a reporter, a source at the Justice Ministry said the minister was attending a staff meeting and could not be available for a comment.

Officers Charged With Treason

AB201803 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The 12 police officers recently ordered released by the Criminal Court A are formally being charged with treason in connection with the 12 November abortive invasion. According to today's edition of the *DAILY STAR* newspaper, a copy of the legal (?returns) of the sheriff of the magistrate court of Montserrado County, revealed that the 12 officers had been arrested and copies on the writs served on them. The officers have been in detention since November last year for their alleged involvement in the 12 November incident.

It was reported by the *DAILY STAR* newspaper recently that upon the orders of the presiding Judge Jesse Banks of the Criminal Court A the officers have been released, but the prosecution has now brought charges of treason against the men. According to reports,the relatives of the officers are seeking the help of the Liberian Council of Churches to secure their release.

AFP: Government Condemns South African Raids

AB201839 Paris AFP in French 1038 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpt] Monrovia, 20 May (AFP) — Today Liberia condemned the "unprovoked armed incursions led by the racist South African forces" against Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Bostwana, calling them "acts of state terrorism and aggression."

In a communique the Foreign Ministry reaffirms Liberia's "total solidarity" with the black liberation movements in southern Africa and with the countries that shelter them.

MALI

Foreign Minister Beye Returns From Niger

AB201631 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Alioune Blondin Beye returned yesterday evening from Niamey, where he delivered a message from President of the Republic General Moussa Traore to President of the Republic of Niger General Seyni Kountche. During his visit Mr Beye held discussions with his Niger counterpart. The discussions focused on bilateral relations between Mali and Niger.

NIGER

Foreign Ministry Calls for Sanctions Against RSA

AB201759 Paris AFP in French 0852 GMT 20 May 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Niamey, 19 May (AFP) — Niger has "very strongly" condemned the raids carried out by South Africa against Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe in a communique issued by the Niger Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

Niger, the communique says, condemns "this barbaric act" perpetrated at a time when efforts are being made to find means likely to lead to a negotiated solution for the crisis contronting that subregion.

This aggression against three Frontline States, the text further says, shows once again that imposing global sanctions against South Africa remains the only means likely to achieve a rapid peace solution in southern Africa." In this regard, the communique states in conclusion, Niger reiterates its full support for the convening of an international conference on sanctions against South Africa, and calls on the international community to continue and intensify its pressures on it for the rapid dismantling of the apartheid system, which constitutes a crime against mankind."

NIGERIA

Government, Media Reaction to South African Raids

Aid To Be 'Speeded Up'

AB201958 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has directed that aid for the liberation movements and Frontline States be speeded up and completed within the next 48 hours. Aid worth about 10 million naira has been approved for the southern African subregion by the president for 1986. He has also directed the minister of external affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, to proceed on a tour of the Frontline States and the camps of freedom fighters after the special session of the UN General Assembly next week.

Mandatory Sanctions Urged

AB202159 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 May 86

[News analysis]

[Text] As usual, South Africa claims that its attacks on the capitals of Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana were directed at the bases of the ANC. But the casualties, who happen to be civilians, and the structures damaged prove otherwise. For instance, the target of the South African warplanes in Zambia was a refugee camp at Makeni on the outskirts of Lusaka. The attacks did not come quite as a surprise, for this is not the first time Pretoria would be carrying out military raids on its neighbors. South Africa had attacked Botswana before and had carried out several raids into Angola and Mozambique. But this is the first time the racist regime would be launching simultaneous attacks on three independent and sovereign African states. It is also the first time it would be attacking Zimbabwe, and the reasons and inspiration for the aggression are not far to seek.

In the first place, the racist president, Pieter Botha, has been under (?intensive) pressure from his fellow race bigots who ignorantly mistake his so-called reforms for real. It was therefore partly to stem their growing discontent that the racist regime had to undertake its ill-advised military aggression against the three states. In the second place, it is evident to all that the African National Congress, which has been championing the struggle for majority rule in South Africa, has been scoring success after success in the past year or two in the diplomatic and military fronts. This, as the federal military government remarked in its reaction to last Monday's [19 May] attack, has forced the Pretoria regime into a panic action, the objective of which is to reassure the racist white minority clique that they are not about to lose the unwholesome power they enjoy by virtue of the evil policy of apartheid.

But perhaps more significant is the fact that the assaults on Zambia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe not only take after but were obviously inspired by similar acts by the United States on Libya. Also significant is the circumstance of the raids which were deliberately planned to coincide with the visit to southern Africa of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons' Group. Only last week President Botha stated categorically in seemingly veiled reference to the Commonwealth Group that his regime did not welcome foreign interference in South African affairs. He also boasted that he would use the full force of his fascist machinery to crush any opposition to apartheid.

Against this background it is quite clear that the criminal action of last Monday was meant to spite not just the Eminent Persons' Group, but the Commonwealth organization on whose authority the group was seeking a peace plan in South Africa. Although virtually every country including the United States, Britain, and Nigeria have condemned the South African aggression, the matter must not be allowed to end as a mere rhetoric. The federal government should without delay withdraw from the Commonwealth peace mission and recall its representative, General Olusegun Obasanjo. The Commonwealth should itself disband the Eminent Persons' Group and impose mandatory economic sanctions on South Africa. This, after all, has been the majority

view in the organization, which Britain, for selfish motives, has been frustrating. Where Britain continues to oppose economic sanctions, she should be expelled from the Commonwealth organization.

On the part of the OAU, the attack on three of its members underlines the urgent need for a joint military command. The ease with which the race bigots in South Africa violate the territorial integrity and sovereignty of OAU member-states makes a laughing stock of the organization. The time has come for the OAU as an organization to stand up to South Africa's arrogance and crimes. It should be evident now that Africa will gain nothing by looking up to Britain and the United States to help solve the problems of South Africa and Namibia. We must begin to take the initiatives ourselves.

Government Suggests Negotiations To Halt Arms Race

AB201154 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Nigeria has called for bilateral and multilateral negotiations between nuclear weapon states as a first step in the effort to halt nuclear arms race. Such negotiations, the Federal Government said yesterday, would ensure that decisive measures were taken to substantially reduce or eliminate existing stockpiles and also prohibit the production of more nuclear weapons.

The government's suggestions were contained in a statement read by the director of the First United Nations Department in the Ministry of External Affairs, Mr Ayo Azikiwe, at a ceremony in Lagos to mark the 41st anniversary of the end of the Second World War. The government said that the first important measure toward disarmament was for the superpowers to show a determination to undertake the most basic steps toward nonproliferation of both vertical and and horizontal nuclear weapons. It noted that although the catastrophic consequences of the nuclear bomb were vividly demonstrated in Hiroshima and Nagasaki over 4 decades ago, nuclear weapons with even more devastating effects were being produced with no regard for peace and security of mankind. The government stated that with more nuclear weapons now in the arsenals of many countries and military expedition in space, there was a latent danger of a nuclear holocaust.

On the observance of 1986 as the International Year of Peace, the government called on the international community to work toward strengthening the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of peace and security. It noted that peace could not be achieved in an environment of oppression, racial discrimination, and political subjugation and therefore called on countries to assume a more decisive role in the elimination of apartheid in South Africa through the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions.

At the ceremony, representatives of four permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and the United Nations secretary general read statements of commitment to world peace and stability. The countries represented were Britain, the United States, Soviet Union, and China.

HERALD Urges 'Dislodging' of Al-Qadhdhafi Links

AB201231 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 20 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The alleged threat of Libyan interference in Nigeria's domestic politics is discussed by the *NIGERIAN HERALD*. The paper observes that the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has been attacking Nigeria for a long time because of her peace moves in the Chadian conflict in 1978. It contends that the Libyan involvement in the religious riots in Nigeria in 1980 was another open subversive operation in Nigeria because of the low profile posture of past Nigerian leaders. The *HERALD* therefore suggests that Nigerian security authorities should be set to work with a view to dislodging the Al-Qadhdhafi links within the country.

CONCORD: Kenya's Arap Moi 'Turned Into Dictator'

AB201229 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 20 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NATIONAL CONCORD* comments on reports of reign of terror in Kenya. The paper regrets that President arap Moi has turned into a dictator who now represses the voices of his fellow countrymen. The *CONCORD* advises him to understand that he cannot solve his country's problems by silencing anyone who questions the wisdom of his policies.

TOGO

Lome Reports Government Reshuffle 20 May

AB201257 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] According to a decree signed by the president, the Togolese Government is made up of the following:

President and Minister of National Defense	Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema
Minister of Interior	Kpotivi T Djidjogbe Lacle
Minister of Equipment, Mines, & Posts & Telecommunications	Barry Moussa Barque
Minister of Rural Development	Koffi Walla
Minister of Rural Management	Samon Korto
Minister Delegate to the Presidency in Charge of Information	Gbegnon Amegboh
Minister of National Education and Scientific Research	Komlan Agbetiafa
Minister of Public Health, Social Affairs, and Womens' Affairs	Ayissah Agbetra
Minister of Commerce and Transport	Pali Yao Tchalla
Minister of Youth, Sports and Culture	Yao Agbo

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	Atsou Koffi Amega
Minister of State Corporations	Koffi Djondo
Minister of Technical Education and Professional Training	Koffi Edoh
Minister of Economy and Finance	Komlan Alipui
Minister of Plan and Industry	Yaovi Adodo
Minister of Labor and Civil Service	Yagninim Bitokotipou
Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seal	Anani Mawugbe

National Security, Customs Directors Appointed
AB201321 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] By presidential decree, Major (Seyi Memen) has been appointed director of national security. He replaces Captain Madjid Kodjo Ayassou. Captain Sodoyou Bleza has been appointed director general of customs. He replaces Major (Seyi Memen).

Government Condemns South African Attacks
AB202141 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 20 May 86

[Communique issued by the Togolese Government in Lome on 20 May following the South African attacks on Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe on 19 May]

[Text] It is with consternation and indignation that the Togolese Government has learned of the acts of aggression perpetrated against the sister countries of Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana by the racist South African regime's Air Force. At a time when considerable efforts are being made everywhere by men and goodwill institutions to make South Africa adopt a less inflexible attitude, these fresh attacks on the three countries belie the assertion that the Pretoria government has embarked upon the path of reason, and confirms its fundamentally bellicose policy and its rejection of all efforts to achieve peace.

The Togolese people, their vanguard party, the Rally of the Togolese People, and their government condemn these attacks through which the apartheid regime perpetuates its challenge to Africa and to the whole world. Togo expresses its unshakable faith in the inevitable victory of the black majority in South Africa and reiterates its lasting support to the ANC and to the fraternal peoples of Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana. It presents its sincere condolences to the bereaved families.

ANGOLA

India's Gandhi Invites Dos Santos for Visit

MB191237 Dakar PANA in English 1100 GMT 18 May 86

[Excerpt] Luanda, 18 May (ANGOP/PANA) — The president of the MPLA-Workers Party and Angolan head of state, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, was invited to visit India by the end of this year. The invitation was extended yesterday in Luanda by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi minutes before his departure to Tanzania, the last stop of his frontline tour. Prime Minister Gandhi said during his visit a memorandum was prepared and it will be signed when an Angolan delegation will visit India in July to define areas of co-operation between the two countries. As a result of his first visit to Angola, an Indian resident embassy is to be opened in Luanda and India will help to build a hospital and a museum. The two countries have decided to improve trade relations, and India will also offer technical experts in many areas to assist Angola in its economic development.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Member Warns of Action If No Elections

MB191514 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1504 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Windhoek, May 19, SAPA — SWAPO would take action inside SWA/Namibia unless internationally supervised elections leading to independence were held after August 1, a member of the organization, Mr Anton Lubowski, said in Katutura township at the weekend. He told a public meeting SWAPO had not yet shown where its power lay in SWA/Namibia. "We have held back for years because we believe in the false promises of South Africa ... but the last promise is August 1," Mr Lubowski said.

He was referring to a statement by the South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha, that the republic would implement United Nations Resolution 435 by August 1 on condition that firm and mutually acceptable agreement could be reached on the repatriation of Cuban armed personnel stationed in Angola. "If we don't have free and democratic elections under international supervision, leading to international recognition, you will see a different SWAPO in this country," Mr Lubowski said.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Addresses Parliament on Raids

Links ANC to Libya, PLO

MB201600 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1558 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 20, SAPA — South Africa could not accept the killing and injury of innocent people or tolerate the smuggling of arms into the country, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. He was speaking during the snap debate on the recent raids into Zimbabwe, Botswana and Zambia.

"I wish to appeal to the country to unite against terrorism and to unite for peace," he said. Mr Botha said he had given a detailed account of the contact and cooperation between the ANC and the PLO as part of the larger Libyan plan of terror. "For years the ANC and the PLO have been sending recruits to the training camps of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi as well as to Angola, to be trained as terrorists." The ANC's ties with the executor of terrorism whom President Reagan had identified as the "mad dog of the Middle East", were well established. "South Africa will not allow the double standards and hypocricy of the Western world, even on the application of legal principles, to stand in the way of our responsibility to protect our country." Mr Botha then quoted the American President after the raid on Libya as saying that self-defence was not only the U.S. right, but its duty and that the mission was fully consistent with Article 51 of the United Nations.

Mrs Thatcher had a clear vision of terrorism and those who perpetrated it, Mr Botha said. She had said the growing threat of international terrorism was not directed solely at the United States. Terrorism thrived on appeasement and had to be defeated, she had said.

"In recent times South Africa has provided visible proof that it intends to accommodate the legitimate political aspirations of all South Africans in democratic structures which will be the products of negotiation," President Botha said. "Consequently it must now be patently clear to the international community that the ANC is not engaged in a so-called struggle but that it is hell-bent on the destruction of South African society, that it wants power through the barrel of a gun and that it fully intends to remain in power by means of force." The ANC was guilty of 193 serious acts of terrorism since April last year and South Africans could not tolerate this without taking action. "We will fight international terrorism in precisely the same way as other Western countries, despite the sanctimonious protests of the guardian of the international terrorist movement, the United Nations. The smugglers of terrorist arms into our country and murderers of innocent people must be hunted down."

Mr Botha said the target which was hit in Harare had been used to accommodate the operatives who had been responsible for the mine attacks in the northern Transvaal. They had been accommodated there on their way to South Africa and on their way back. "Like the United States of America and every other civilized government, we reject internationally organized terrorism. We likewise will not tolerate terrorists hiding in other countries with the intent to perpetrate crime against the people in our country."

President Botha said he took full responsibility for the actions of the country's security forces and congratulated them.

Underscores Right To Attack

MB201620 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1618 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 20, SAPA — South Africa had "repeatedly given fair warning to neighbouring states" that it had a duty to protect its territorial integrity and the lives and

property of its citizens, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Speaking in the snap debate on South Africa's military raids on Harare, Lusaka, and Gaborone yesterday, he said the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, had expressed such a warning only last week.

"It is a particularly serious transgression of international law, for states to provide sanctuary to elements which plan, instigate, and execute acts of terror against other states, as is happening in southern Africa. It is an established principle of international law that when this occurs, the state against which such acts are perpetrated has the right to resort to acts of self-defence and to carry out pre-emptive strikes," Mr Botha said. Israel's attacks on the Palestinian Liberation Organization's headquarters in Tunisia and the United States attack on certain Libyan installations were cases in point.

The South African Government had, on numerous occasions, offered to enter into non-aggression pacts with its neighbours, and the Nkomati Accord as well as the security treaty with Swaziland served as visible proof of this. Mr Botha said that in his opening address to parliament this year he had "again extended a hand of friendship to our neighbours ... I proposed a mechanism for this purpose." The government had also stated repeatedly that it did not wish to become involved in the domestic affairs of its neighbours and expected of them to act accordingly. "On the other hand, we have repeatedly given fair warning to neighbouring states that South Africa has a duty to protect its territorial integrity and the lives and property of its citizens. The minister of defence expressed such a warning only last week."

Irrefutable proof of the existence of African National Congress base facilities in some such countries and of ANC activities within and from such countries had been provided to them, Mr Botha said. "In this respect I draw the attention of honourable members to a statement which the State Security Council released on December 20 last year, making it clear terrorist elements continued to operate from within Zimbabwe, Botswana and Zambia. We warned against it and at the same time the warning was brought to the attention of all the governments concerned," he said. "There can be no question about the fact that South Africa has exhausted all peaceful remedies that have been at its disposal and its approach to this matter has been more than reasonable."

The government would continue to prevail upon these neighbouring countries to adhere to international law. "To think that the United Nations actually condones the killing of civilians by means of landmines and that it supports the ANC materially and otherwise is not only a sad indictment of an organisation ostensibly dedicated to the promotion of international peace, but underscores the need for South Africa to look after its own interests," Mr Botha said.

Identifies 193 ANC Actions

MB201848 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] In the wake of South Africa's latest raids on terrorist bases beyond its borders, the state president has said other countries have had frequent warning that this country will act to protect itself and its citizens. In a special snap debate in the assembly, Mr P.W. Botha was emphatic that the ANC's campaign of violence could not and would not be tolerated.

[Begin Botha recording] The ANC is responsible, Mr Speaker, for the perpetration of no less than 193 serious acts of terrorism since April last year in South Africa. South Africans canot tolerate this without taking notice and action. We will fight international terrorism in precisely the same way as other Western countries despite the sanctimonious protests of the guardian of international terrorist movements, the United Nations. The smugglers of terrorist arms into our country and murderers of innocent people must be hunted down. Like the United States of America and every other civilized government, we reject internationally organized terrorism. We likewise will not tolerate terrorists hiding in other countries with the intent to perpetrate crime against people in our country who prefer to work and live in peace.

Pik Botha Interviewed, Claims EPG Talks To Continue

MB210634 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0633 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 21, SAPA — Negotiation with Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] would "continue with all seriousness," the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. He was answering questions put to him by the Australian talk show host, Mr John Tingle, during a satellite live telecast this morning. Mr Botha said the South African Government now owed the EPG a response to the latest round of discussions and that goodbyes had been said "in a friendly way" at the group's departure on Monday. He told journalists at a breakfast later that the EPG and the South African Government had the same goals — the cessation of violence and negotiation.

Mr Tingle asked him whether the raids on ANC bases in neighbouring capitals had not upset the EPG, to which Mr Botha replied that it should then have been equally upset by the bombs detonated and violence which continued inside South Africa while the group was here.

Asked about the release of the ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, Mr Botha said: "He is imprisoning himself. He need only do what every Australian citizen would be prepared to do and say: I will not use violence to achieve political ends. The moment he does that he is free." Asked whether the government expected a power struggle to develop between Mr Mandela and the current ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, once the former was released, Mr Botha replied: "We are not bargaining on that." "It is not important. What is important to me is that all South Africans, irrespective or race creed or colour, ought to be able to gather around a conference table — the big issues are behind us, the government has stated we have dismantled or are dismantling apartheid and we are prepared to share power. These are the two basic principles which the Australian Governemnt and every Australian can support."

The South African Government should be judged on what it had done, Mr Botha said. "The South African Government indeed

supports one man, one vote on condition it is done in structures jointly agreed upon. We also naturally know that community life in this country ought to be preserved, minority rights ought to be preserved. There is no clear-cut single majority in this country."

Mr Tingle said the Australian perception was that whites would be overwhelmed by blacks and that this was the reason why the government had been reluctant to give the vote to blacks. Mr Botha said he could give the assurance that if every white, coloured and Asian person were removed from the country, there would still not be a one-man-one-vote system. "You will unleash the greatest conflict ever known on the African Continent." The evidence was available right now in Crossrodas, Natal and in various parts of the country.

Mr Botha said he was committed to end apartheid, that he had worked for years within the National Party to remove discrimination based on the colour of a man's skin. Mr Tingle asked him whether he shared the view that apartheid could not be reformed, only abolished. "I say if I cannot reform equitably, then I will not reform at all," the minister said. "Well, no one can argue with that," said Mr Tingle.

Asked about the time available to South Africa for reform, he said there was sufficient time as South Africa had the strength and resources "to fulfill what we set out to achieve." There were enough black, white, coloured and Asian South Africans of goodwill to achieve peace. He also said that there were black nationalists within the ANC who, should they be able to break with the communist cadres, would open the way to "useful discussion and negotiation."

After Mr Tingle's interview, Australian viewers were given a phone-in opportunity for questions, and the issue of the EPG and cross-border raids was raised once more. Mr Botha denied that there was any connection. I do not agree it was a setback. The raids were not aimed at anything the EPG was doing in this country. "When you are dealing with a terrorist threat you cannot predict when it is the right time to hit back, when a further attack might be imminent."

Deputy Minister Offers No Apology for Raids

MB201626 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1625 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 20, SAPA — The Government made no apologies for acting against the murders of innocent citizens, Mr Adriaan Vlok, deputy ministesr of defence and law and order, said today.

Replying in the snap debate on the SADF raids into three neighbouring states, he said the government stood between people who perpetrated violence and the innocent victims. The SADF did not question the timing of its action because it had acted on orders. The manner in which the raids were performed was evidence of the professionalism of the defence force. The official opposition should not question the timing of the raids but consider why they took place, he said.

The African National Congress and its followers had for years perpetrated violence in South Africa. In the past two years its reign of terror on innocent people had increased in the form of unrest, arson, intimidation and murder. "The facts we must take cognisance of are the irrefutable deaths of hundreds of citizens which the ANC has not denied but rather boasted that they were extending their campaign even more."

Blacks, coloureds, Indians and whites were all "sick and tired" of the acts of terrorism committed against them, and they had repeatedly appealed to the government to take action. "Where does the opposition stand? They describe the raids as appalling; now they must now clearly state to the public and the relatives of the victims where they stand."

PFP's Eglin Terms Raids 'Major Political Blunder'

MB201547 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1546 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly — Yesterday's SADF raids on ANC targets were a "major political blunder" for which not only the government but all the people of South Africa would have to pay the price, the leader of the official opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said today. Opening a snap debate on the raids, he said his considered opinion was that whatever the government might think it had achieved, the raids would prove to be "damaging, if not disastrous" to South Africa and its people. "Any short term advantage the government may have achieved in the security field will undoubtedly be offset by the damage it will have done to South Africa in the field of international relationships."

The issue the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] wanted to raise was not that of the ability of the South African forces to hit at selected targets in neighbouring states, nor the legal arguments on the right of the SA Government in terms of international law or convention to launch such raids. It wanted to raise the issue of whether they promoted the interest and well-being of the South African people or not, and whether they would help to resolve the country's rapidly deteriorating internal problems. "These raids, whatever they were intended to achieve, will take South African yet another step down the road of violence and counter-violence along which we have been moving at gathering speed. The government has stated it wants to get the process of negotiation going in South Africa. Does it really think the raids will help to get this process of negotiations going? I fear they will not."

Mr Eglin said that instead of reducing communist influence in southern Africa, the raids would increase dependency on the Soviet Union and extend their influence in the region. Nor would the raids reduce the level of terrorism in South Africa any more than the raids on targets over the past five years had done. "The reason for this is that while there are external factors relevant to terrorism in South Africa, this ugly phenomenon is primarily a manifestation of the conflict situation that exists today inside our country."

He asked whether the government had taken "every possible diplomatic step" to deal with the problem by means other than raids into its neighbour countries. Only a few months ago, following the Messina landmine blasts, the government had

announced that it had reached a new and practical arrangement with the Botswana Government on security matters. Was this machinery used to the full before the raid was decided on? The Zimbabwean foreign minister had said repeatedly that his country was honouring its declared policy of not allowing people to use its territory for attacks on South Africa. "When the South African Government became aware that this policy was being breached in respect of the targets raided, did it take this matter up with the Zimbabwean Government?" Had the state president communicated directly with President Kaunda — as he was able to do — before the raid deep into Zambian territory? Was every alternative step explored and tried before the government decided onthe raids?

Considering the "tremendous price" South Africa was bound to be called on to pay for the raids, were the targets in reality of such critical importance to the whole chain of terrorist incursions beyond our borders? Had they warranted:

— wrecking South Africa's relationships with its neighbours, and especially with Dr Kaunda, the chairman of the Frontline States;
— intensifying and accelerating the disinvestment and sanctions campaign;
— pushing President Reagan into a corner over his executive order and jeopardising what was left of the constructive engagement; and
— damaging, if not wrecking, the efforts of the EPG [Eminent Persons Group] to help South Africa find a way of starting meaningful negotiations on the future of the country?

"And here one must bear in mind that the EPG was an initiative taken by Mrs Thatcher in order to try to assist South Africa and that the inevitable consequence of the collapse of the EPG's efforts will be economic sanctions applied by the countries of the Commonwealth."

Mr Eglin also asked whether the time factor was of such critical importance that raids had to be made into three Commonwealth countries at the very time that the seven representatives of the Commonwealth were in South Africa to try to help the country find a way out of its internal dilemma.

Internally, South Africa was moving into a period of "make or break importance." The future of the country as an orderly democratic society would depend largely on whether, in the next few months, its people would succeed in getting negotiations between genuine leaders off the ground. "In this sense our future is balanced on a knife edge," he said.

Did the state president really think the raids would help get negotiation going and encourage black leaders to serve on his proposed national council? "In the absence of a satisfactory explanation I find the timing of the raids appalling," he said. "I ask myself — as do other South Africans — were the raids an act of carefully considered statesmanship or merely a display of old-fashioned kragdadigheid [show of force]." Peace would not be brought about through terrorism, petrol bombs or necklacing, nor through raids, bannings or shootings. It would only come about when the leaders of South Africa came to their senses and negotiated a new deal that all South Africans would want to defend.

Commentary: Country 'Entitled' To Destroy Bases
MB200601 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0545 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] It was to be expected that the defence force strikes against ANC centres yesterday would be greeted with the usual indignant furor. If the indignation has been more highly pitched this time it is because some of the centres were in countries in which the ANC has up to now regarded itself as safe from retaliation. Otherwise, the perversions of facts and motives that invariably accompany this kind of reaction were also much the same as usual. For political commentators of a certain stripe, South Africa must always be portrayed, one way or another, as being in the wrong.

Yet both the facts and the motives are straightforward and have been stated many times. By its own admission the ANC is dedicated to a revolutionary campaign in which it perpetrates acts of violence against the people of South Africa. It has often boasted of its responsibility for terrorist acts. At the same time there are some states in southern Africa which, whether from a reluctance or an inability to act, allow the organization to use their territory in conducting terrorist aggression against a sovereign neighbor. In international law — as confirmed periodically in practice, most recently by the American strike against terrorist bases in Libya — South Africa is fully entitled to destroy those ANC bases.

That it resorts to employing that right with great circumspection is demonstrated by the repeated warnings and offers of assistance that government ministers have directed at the countries concerned. It is when all such warnings and offers are ignored that no alternative remains but to take direct action.

There is an additional element that makes action especially necessary at this time. The state president has indicated that he is in earnest about expediting constitutional reform to establish a fully democratic dispensation in the country. The invitation to leaders of all groups to join in the negotiations that must be held to create such a system requires only that participants should reject violence as a political method. That is a self-evident requirement, imposed by the democratic goal that has been set.

It cannot be ignored, however, that there are political interest groups in South Africa that do not support the democratic ideal and therefore do not accept the condition. Not only are they indifferent to democratic methods, they are actively working to prevent others from playing a part in the process of peaceful constitutional reform. The terrorist acts against elected black leaders and those employed in structures that have already been developed through negotiation, are evidence of the motives of those activist groups.

Chief among them is the ANC. It is the most visible in its violence and its outspokenness in threatening democratic leaders. It is also the agency through which the weapons of terrorism, that are used in the campaign against constitutional reform are smuggled into the country. It is therefore also the greatest threat to the success of any process of constitutional advance to full democracy. For a government to allow the ANC to continue unhindered in its terrorist activities would be to neglect the first duty of any

government. In South Africa's present situation it would also amount to an abandonment of the democratic option.

Tambo: Events Characteristic of 'Terrorist' Regime

MB201853 Lusaka Radio Freedom in English 1700 GMT 20 May 86

[Interview with ANC President Oliver Tambo by Djakhalani Mpapudo on South African raids on Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Tambo] These events are characteristic of the terrorist nature of the apartheid regime. They are notorious as international terrorists. [Words indistinct] exactly the kind of aggression that was known in this region over the years. Like other attacks, this latest one is wholly unprovoked, it is criminal, it is an act in violation of the territorial integrity of independent sovereign states. It is based, like all the others on [words indistinct] ANC has no bases in Botswana, in Zimbabwe, in Zambia. What we do have in Harare is a diplomatic office as we have everywhere else in the world. (?We have) an office Zimbabwe, there are our offices in India, in Australia. We perform the same functions. It is like our office in New York, in Algeria. It is not an operational center. The regime has ensured that it is our office in Gaborone and [word indistinct] our offices too, because they said it was an operational center.

Now they have found another operational center. It is for our facility. The house attacked in Harare was a house occupied by ANC members, not a facility. [Words indistinct] in Zimbabwe. The Zimbabwean Government [words indistinct]. It has the authority to [words indistinct] that we want them there, but it has also the right to say who should be in Zimbabwe and who should not be. Therefore, South Africa should know that what they attacked was a refugee camp [words indistinct] Zambia. [Words indistinct] one of them killed in Namibia, others injured. Again, it was supposed to be an attack on an operational center — our information center, information.

[Words indistinct] but Pretoria should recognize that all the massacres and the murders and the [word indistinct] that it has perpetrated over the years has not stopped the people's struggle. They will not. [Words indistinct] in this kind of activities during the war against the Ian Smith regime [words indistinct] thousands of people. That did not stop the struggle of the Zimbabwean people. Today, they are independent and liberated. The regime should note that it is a regime that is essentially against peace in this region. It believes in the destabilization of these countries on some pretext or another, and the countries and the peoples of this region have come to know and they have come to believe, as they have always believed, indeed, that the end of this harassment will come only when the Pretoria regime has been overthrown, when apartheid has been destroyed. Everything the Pretoria regime [word indistinct] and does demonstrates the truth of that reality — that as long as apartheid is there, the peoples of southern Africa, the people of South Africa, will know no peace.

[Mpapudo] But now, comrade president, is the ANC going to retaliate against these raids on neighbouring countries?

[Tambo] We will not retaliate against raids. [Words indistinct] all for intensification of the struggle. Our task is to [word indistinct] a burden on [words indistinct] to stop the crime of apartheid. It is against humanity, it is against men, it is against countries — peace-loving countries. The answer that the ANC must seek is in the destruction of the system, (?that is all). That is how to put an end to these raids,and we are going to do that.

[Mpapudo] The attack by the racists to Frontline States comes at a time when, in some circles, Botha and his followers are being portrayed as reformers. What is your attitude to this?

[Tambo] First of all, our people [words indistinct]. Botha is not even a reformer. Apart from this fact, in any case, he could reform the apartheid system, but he is not even a reformer, because a reformer creates conditions that are favorable to forward movement. Botha does not [word indistinct], he lives on [words indistinct]. The (?blind) Botha is in power over the people. Hence, the fact that our people are resisting is vital [words indistinct] that the apartheid system [words indistinct]. It cannot be reformed. [passage indistinct]

That is why we are sure there is no way for us [words indistinct] condemnation has not [words indistinct] in 40 years, since the formation of the United Nations. We cannot fight for another 40 years, but all these developments, all these raids and harassments and aggression and (?conflicts) [words indistinct]. That complements our struggle to overthrow the system, because Botha is not a reformer. He is nothing except a ruthless oppressor. His regime hates the independence of the African people. It believes in domination. [words indistinct] believe in domination [words indistinct] even if [words indistinct] reforms [words indistinct].

[Mpapudo] How do you regard the [words indistinct] of some [words indistinct] as being away from [words indistinct]?

[Tambo] [Words indistinct] is totally unhealthy. Our struggle is not focused on this [words indistinct]. Our struggle is focused on a new order in which the people govern, not an order in which Botha, at his own convenience and at his own good time [words indistinct]. So, we will carry on and mount an offensive in which our [words indistinct] because, even though Botha said something about [words indistinct]. The first thing we found in that it was made very, very little to the life of the black people of our country, very, very little [words indistinct] because apartheid will still be there, apartheid rule will still be there. White minority rule will still be there, and it is simply an operation in the interests of the white regime, of the white minority. What he is saying about us [words indistinct] apartheid remain. [passage indistinct]

[Mpapudo] [Words indistinct] do you think that it is worthwhile for the EPG [Eminent Persons Group] to continue with their mission in view of the recent developments in the region?

[Tambo] It is fair to say that the EPG was formed in a crisis condition [words indistinct]. The rest of the members were convinced that there is no way of dealing with the apartheid regime [words indistinct]. They said: Well, let us try it out, to give Botha 6 months [words indistinct]. It demonstrates that you cannot [words indistinct] anything with that regime except imposing sanctions and it is about 6 months. We are getting to

the time when the 6 months is expiring [words indistinct]. Botha has attacked precisely the countries which took the decision to establish the EPG — Commonwealth countries — Botswana in this region, Zimbabwe [words indistinct]. It demonstrates yet again that Botha is not ready for negotiations. It is pressure that [words indistinct] for negotiations. It is pressure of sanctions [words indistinct]. Now, we don't know of course how the EPG is going to report on its mission [passage indistinct]. (?This is) a serious question but if there are going to be negotiations, then [words indistinct] negotiators only, as a result of severe pressures [words indistinct].

Holds Press Conference

MB211014 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0937 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Lusaka, 21 May (PANA) — The president of the African National Congress, (ANC) Mr Oliver Tambo, has strongly condemned the South African raids on Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe Monday. At a press conference yesterday in Lusaka, Mr Tambo said there was no basis for those acts of aggression. The allegation that the targets attacked were ANC military bases or operational or transit centres were mere excuses in an effort to justify wanton aggression agains the sovereignty and independence of African countries. Mr Tambo strongly denied that the targets attacked were ANC military bases or operational or transit centres, in Botswana only houses were attacked, in Zimbabwe offices and residences and in Zambia a UNHCR [United Nations High Commission for Refugees] refugee camp.

Far from past raids stemming the tide of the revolution the struggle has grown in strength within South Africa itself, from such acts of aggression. They cannot stop the revolutionary tide or prevent the resistance within South Africa, he said. Mr Tambo expressed the profound appreciation of the ANC for the support which the leaders, parties, and governments of the region have continued to give to the liberation struggle in the face of such acts of aggression which have done much damage to their economic growth and progress and stability. He was surprised that these raids were committed at the time when the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) appointed by the Commonwealth was trying to find a basis for a negotiated settlement of the conflict in South Africa, although the ANC always doubted whether Botha would be moved by the efforts of the EPG it had given the group its support in its attempt to find the context in which negotiations could take place. Those efforts have now been shot down and the Commonwealth has been given a rebuff.

In the face of such a situation the ANC would continue the struggle with greater vigour and appealed for more support. All our experiences from day to day points to one way, and one way only, of dealing with the South African situation, and it is maximum pressure, he said. He reiterated that only mandatory sanctions can prevent an inevitable bloodbath. Mr Tambo said it would be interesting to see whether the United States and Britain will continue to resist the call for sanctions. Botha had clearly been encouraged by the United States support for Pretoria regime and the American raid on Libya. He was convinced that whatever military might the racist regime would employ, apartheid will fail, not because of the efforts of Botha but because of the people's resistance and the demands of the international community that apartheid must be dismantled.

Mr Tambo revealed that ANC will tomorrow broadcast to the people of South Africa on what to be done in the present situation.

ANC Says Raids 'Destroyed' Commonwealth Mission

MB201401 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1358 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Harare, May 20, SAPA — The African National Congress said here today that yesterday's attacks by South Africa on three Frontline States had destroyed the mission of the Commonwealth negotiators seeking an end to apartheid. The result of the attacks was that "a chapter has been closed and we are back to square one," said a statement by the organisation.

The statement said the United States, Britain and ohter Western nations were also responsible for Pretoria's actions against the front line states, ZIANA reports. "These actions emphasise the state terrorism carried out by the South African regime, encouraged and supported by the USA, which is the world gendarme." Confirming that "the South African troops hit our office and the residence of the ANC in Harare at around 1am," the statement thanked Zimbabwe for its pledge, given by Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe at a press conference yesterday, to continue support for the people of South Africa.

ANC Vows 'Massive Offensive' Against Apartheid

MB210545 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The ANC has vowed revenge for South Africa's military attacks on three neighboring states. A top official of the outlawed organisation has called for a massive death-defying offensive to crush apartheid, and he predicts a bloodbath if it fails. No details have been given to shed light on what kind of offensive the ANC could be planning. However, the official says, Monday's raids on Zambia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe have underlined the need for Britain and the United States to bring down the Pretoria government. Both London and Washington have been accused of protecting South Africa by refusing to impose strict sanctions. ANC spokesman Tom Sebina says the Pretoria government has lost the political initiative.

Lawyers, ANC Officials Discuss Statutory Changes

MB201410 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1404 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Harare, May 20, SAPA — Members of the African National Congress' department of legal and constitutional affairs held weekend talks with South African lawyers on recently announced statutory changes in the republic, a spokesman for the ANC said here today. Peace talks among all South Africans, the proposed constitutional discussions, which might include a bill of rights, and discriminatory laws featured among the discussions, ZIANA reported today. The ANC expects more direct meetings with South African lawyers follow-

ing the Harare talks, the ANC said. The banned organisation identified the South African lawyers as attorney Mr K. Mlaba and advocate J.L.S. Skweyiya, but did not say whom they represented.

BBC Interviews EPG's Fraser, Boesak for Responses

MB201451 London BBC World Service in English 1309 GMT 20 May 86

["Focus on Africa" program, presented by David Lay]

[Excerpt][Lay] Amid renewed clamor for economic sanctions, the question exercising the minds of many governments around the world is what to do about South Africa. It is an issue raised urgently by the Botha government's 3-pronged aerial strikes against what it claims were ANC targets in Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana. These attacks were mounted just hours before the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] wound up its latest mission to the region with talks in Cape Town with a team of South African ministers. The fact that that session took place at all has encouraged speculation, however, slender the prospects may now seem, that the Commonwealth can still keep alive the chance of dialogue between the Pretoria government and its black opponents. The alternative, in line with decisions taken at the last Commonwealth summit, is to embark on a course of economic sanctions against the Republic. The EPG delegation arrived in London this morning and one of its leading figures, the former Australian prime minister, Malcolm Fraser, told John Silverman that he believed that the dialogue they were working toward was by no means dead.

[Begin recording] [Fraser] Clearly, what's happened has significantly damaged the prospects of achieving a negotiation, but it has not yet killed it.

[Silverman] That's interesting. You feel that there is still some life yet in this mediation exercise?

[Fraser] Well, the very day ... [changes thought] this is one of the surprising things. Why on the very day when the most important meeting was being scheduled with the South African Government, did these particular raids take place? There were eight senior ministers, all the ministers involved in constitutional change, and it was a most in-depth discussion about our particular concept. The ball was very clearly in the court of the South African Government.

[Silverman] Let me put the point bluntly to you, Mr Fraser. It has been suggested that the timing of the raid was quite deliberate, that it was intended to scatter the negotiations which were being seen to have progressed.

[Fraser] Well, there's an implication on the other hand that if the government had no interest in the proposal, why would a meeting be scheduled with eight of the most senior ministers taking a considerable amount of their time? Well I think one can speculate about reasons, but in the end we are not going to know precisely what was in the minds of the government when they took this action. I'm saying that it's too early to come to a final conclusion that the initiative is dead. [end recording]

[Lay] But this hope that there might after all be light yet in the Commonwealth initiative is not shared by one of South Africa's leading civil rights campaigners, Dr Alan Boesak. He is currently attending a meeting of the World Council of Churches in Geneva, and more in sorrow than in anger he imparted this profoundly pessimistic assessment to (Martin Sixner).

[Begin recording] [Boesak] If the constant violence, the terrorism on the side of the state, I think one must call it in all honesty, literally every day for the past 2 and 1/2 years has not been able to stop the people or stop the wave of resistance or to intimidate us into accepting apartheid, then what has happened now will not do so either. I think one must say that every act of violence on the part of the government has tended to create a new spirit of resistance, has made the people even more determined to continue to do what they are doing right now.

[(Sixner)] Do you think we are in a situation then where we are on the point of seeing violent revolution in South Africa? Has that become inevitable now?

[Boesak] I think we are coming very, very close to it. If we are not at that point, I don't know what it is we are moving toward. I think what we will see is certainly not the kind of classic revolutionary situation, as the South African Government does not respond to the legitimate demands of the people. What we will see is a deterioration into some kind of Lebanon situation and I think that yesterday was one most important step in that direction.

[(Sixner)] Is there, in your view, any chance of avoiding such a violent scenario? Have these raids put an end to any chance of a negotiated solution?

[Boesak] I'm one of those people who believe very sincerely and very deeply in the initiative of the Commonwealth that has spent a lot of time and has given a lot of energy to try and help to make this thing work, because I believe sincerely that this is one of the last, last possibilities for us in South Africa. The South African Government has just blown that possibility to bits. I myself am extremely pessimistic. I think that we should prepare in South Africa now for an escalation of the violence and those of us who still talk peace will have to be extraordinarily ingenious now, and I'm not sure that at this moment, the way I feel now, I have either enough hope or enough inclination or enough energy to begin again immediately, but I mean maybe that has something to do with what I feel after what happened yesterday.

[(Sixner)] Do you think then that Mr Botha has signaled by these raids that he is no longer interested in talking, that that was finished now?

[Boesak] Maybe it is a final attack.

[(Sixner)] And what do you think the effect of that move by Mr Botha will be for him and for his goverment?

[Boesak] I think this was extremely short sighted, it was an unwise move even for the South African Government. I think the effect will be that they will be alienated totally now. Not even people who defended the South African government or people

who wanted to give them diplomatic and political protection — Mrs Thatcher and Mr Ronald Reagan — can now deny that what the South African Government has done is simply inexcusable. So, what you will find now, I think, is that more and more Britain and the United States and West Germany will also be isolated themselves in terms of the worldwide community and I'm hoping that that will lead to a totally different policy toward South Africa from these countries. [end recording]

CP's Treurnicht Proffers Support to Government

MB201647 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 20 May 86

["Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The outcry, following yesterday's raids by South African security forces on the capitals of Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia has been international. Even in South Africa, the greatest support for President Botha's action has come mainly from groups that are regarded as right wing and the theory is that the major reason for the raids was to appease the right, which has been critical of President Botha's cautious reforms. On the line to Cape Town, Rick Wells asked Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, if they were pleased by the raids.

[Begin recording] [Treurnicht] Well, nobody will say we are pleased with the violence or something like that, but we support the governemnt and we think it was necessary to retaliate on account of the deeds of terrorism earlier this year and last year. We think it is necessary. On the other hand, we think it's a bit late because in the meantime the people who perpetrated the deeds of violence at the beginning of the year had the opportunity of getting away and the whole feeling against the issue of terrorism subsided and at the moment the retaliation might look like an afterthought or a fresh deed of violence against those states instead of retaliation for the deeds of violence at the beginning of the year.

[Wells] Indeed, it's been reported that only a few people were killed in the raid and actually surprisingly little damage. Do you think it was a failure in that sense?

[Treurnicht] Well, perhaps not. If more people were killed I think the outcry would have been louder, but I think the army demonstrated that we won't allow to be attacked by terrorists without retaliation.

[Wells] In light of the international condemnation, though, of these raids, don't you think South Africa has more to lose by such actions?

[Treurnicht] Well, it may be that there'll always be an outcry, whether you do something or whether you do nothing. In the long run, I think you'll have to decide what is correct and what is in the interests of the country and in which way can you convince people that terrorism is wrong and it does not pay.

[Wells] Do you think the raids were actually sanctioned by the government to appease internal opinion more than a real need to actually get rid of terrorism?

[Treurnicht] Well, I don't think the government did it without contemplating the implications for the internal situation. It may be that in view of strong rightist opposition, it could have been planned to gain some support from the moderates and more conservatives in the country, because the government is conscious of very strong conservative opposition to its political course.

[Wells] Did you personally feel some kind of a relief when this thing happened, bearing in mind your own constituency?

[Treurnicht] Yes, that's right, my own constituency has been suffering from attacks from the ANC, and I pleaded at the beginning of the year that some action should have been taken if there is greater frequency in the attacks of the ANC, which we consider as the largest black front organization of the Communist Party. If there is a greater frequency in attacks, accordingly we would expect the government to act. [end recording]

Lawyers' Group Condemns SADF Raids as 'Banditry'

MB200623 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0348 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 20, SAPA — The Democratic Lawyers Congress (DLC) last night condemned the SADF's raids into Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia early yesterday. The DLC said in a statement after a meeting in Pretoria that the raids were a "flagrant violation of international law and the United Nations Charter." The statement said: "The SADF's acts of banditry in the neighbouring states are legally and morally indefensible and constitute a corss underming of the sovereignty of these states. The Democratic Lawyers Congress therefore calls upon the international community to protest against these attacks...." The DLC said it viewed "the actions of the SADF in neighbouring states as an attempt by the regime to eliminate the liberation movement of South Africa, even at the cost of innocent lives of the people of neighbouring states." "This then makes a mockery of the government's attempt to negotiate a peaceful settlement through the Emminent Persons Group and exposes P.W. Botha's political mimicry about commitment to a negotiated peaceful settlemt," the statement said.

NUSAS Condemns Raids as 'Acts of Lunacy'

MB200640 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2149 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 19, SAPA — The National Union of South Africa Students [NUSAS] has condemned this morning's SADF raids on Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia as "acts of lunacy." These actions, NUSAS says, follow a long history of "flagrant violation on the sovereignty of neighbouring states" by the South African Government, and months of "sustained SADF action against legitimate resistance to apartheid inside South Africa." "While SADF regional strongarm tactics will boost the conservative white morale in the short-term, in the long-term it will create a massive regional and international backlash against President P.W. Botha's government. No amount of military action against the ANC in the Frontline States will alter the reality of the ANC's firm foundation inside the country, with its massive and increasingly organised following," it said. The

source of conflict and violence in South Africa, the statement said, was apartheid. The real solutions lay with the "total abolition of this system." "The SADF aggression exposes clearly the shallowness of President P.W. Botha's commitment to negotiation of any kind and his total disregard of political reality," it said. These actions were dangerous and must be vehemently opposed by all concerned South Africas, the statement added.

Further on Witwatersrand University Protest
MB201347 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1346 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, May 20, SAPA — Thirteen students were arrested at the University of the Witwatersrand today shortly before a mass meeting that condemned yesterday's SADF raids into neighbouring states. Mrs Winnie Mandela, who was due to address the students, did not arrive. The 4000-strong indoor meeting — organised by the Black Students Society [BSS] and the Release Mandela Campaign — followed clashes between police and students when police dispersed an earlier outdoor meeting on the campus lawns.

The old Mutual Sports Hall was crammed to capacity as about 4000 students eagerly awaited Mrs Mandela's arrival. Many wore yellow T-shirts sporting slogans like "Hands Off South Africa's Neighbours," "Troops Out of the Townships" and "Release Mandela." They also chanted phrases like "One Man, One Molotov," and "One Man, One AK." A BSS member later told SAPA Mrs Mandela had to leave urgently for Cape Town's Pollsmoor Prison to visit her husband, jailed-for-life ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

Speaker after speaker condemned the SADF raid. Transvaal Indian Congress executive member and veteran of 18 years on Robben Island, Mr Isu Chiba, called the SADF raid a "gross violation of territorial integrity that leaves us with a deep sense of outrage." He said he saw the raid as "preparation for further acts of repression." The state of emergency had failed and had led to unrest "unparalleled in South Africa's history," he said. Repression was aimed at the United Democratic Front [UDF], to nullify the gains the organisation had made since its formation in 1983, he added.

The chairman of the UDF-affiliated Release Mandela Campaign, Mr Aubrey Mokoena, told the students the "movement to liberation" was like a glacier and that "we of the UDF are like snowflakes on the mountain of oppression." "We keep piling up and sedimenting till a glacier is formed. As it flows down the mountain, it becomes eroded into a plateau of justice," he told the cheering students. He criticised the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group that visited South Africa earlier this week as "face-saving for Pretoria," and not doing the "people of South Africa" a favour. "Pretoria, your government is coming down," he said. A spokesman for the BSS earlier said the meeting was the "biggest protest meeting ever" on the Wits campus.

Students returning from the meeting this after surrounded a table where members of the conservative Student Moderate Alliance [SMA] were distributing pamphlets, an SRC [Student Representative Council] spokeswoman told SAPA. "There was no violence, they just sang freedom songs and danced," she said. "Shortly after this, a large contingent of riot police returned to the campus and escorted the SMA members off campus, and the students then dispersed." She said a picket of about 50 National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) members were presently convening on Jan Smuts Avenue to protest against the SADF raids and calling for the release of all political prisoners.

Police Battle Students at Cape Town University
MB210538 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2344 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] Cape Town, May 20, SAPA — Police were jeered and later forced to take cover at least twice when they were stoned at the University of Cape Town [UCT] today after they had fired teargas onto the campus to break up a student placard demonstration. Two students narrowly escaped injury when a group of students tried to prevent a police truck containing two of their number from driving off. About 300 students demonstrated against the SADF raids into three neighbouring states and at a meeting on the Jameson Steps before the demonstration marshalls were appointed and students were called upon to be peaceful and disciplined. They marched to a nearby sports centre where they displayed placards and sang freedom songs.

At 4.25pm a truckload of policemen arrived and a police captain warned students over a loudhailer that the gathering was illegal and gave them half-a-minute to disperse. A police video team filmed the scene. Two police captains crossed De Waal Drive and again repeated that the gathering was illegal. They were jeered by students, who started chanting "Botha is a terrorist". The police watercannon arrived and sprayed purple dye at the students who retreated. Several rounds of teargas were then fired by police from the opposite side of the road. About 10 policemen surprised students when they suddenly appeared from behind them but the police did not take action. The students scattered.

Students later gathered around a police truck parked on the campus and started clapping rhythmically and shouting abuse at the police. When students stood in fornt of the truck containing two of their number to prevent it from leaving, it drove off. Two students narrowly escaped injury. A contingent of policemen at the sports centre were forced to take cover when a barrage of stones was thrown in their direction. They retaliated wwith teargas. Later alongside De Waal Drive police were seen to pick up discarded placards. A policeman was seen to confiscate the film of two photographers.

At 5.15pm students regrouped and went back to De Waal Drive, where a poster in the ANC colours was displayed. Police arrived five minutes later and shot teargas at the students. A group of policemen who charged onto the campus with sjamboks [whips] were stoned by retreating students. Police fired eight rounds of teargas, some of which landed on the rugby field where a rugby practise was in progress.

The students returned to the Jameson Steps from where they dispersed. A student said when students had regrouped the first time, two men were seen pulling on balaclavas and turn on a student wearing ANC colours. When they were confronted and

asked for their student identity cards, they failed to produce them and were asked to leave by SRC [Students Representative Council] members.

About 500 UCT students today attended a meeting called by the National Union of South African Students and the Azanian Students Organisation [AZASO] to protest against South African raids on Harare, Gaborone and Lusaka and to demonstrate support for the people of Crossroads. Mr Crispian Oliver, western Cape secretary-general of the End Conscription Campaign (ECC), said that students felt outraged by the raids because they shared the world's moral opposition to the violation of the territorial integrity of other states. An AZASO speaker called on the meeting not to forget that the SADF was crossing South Africa's borders to kill their comrades. He condemned the raids on ANC bases and called for support for the "comrades" at Crossroads. A statement by the Conscription Action Group, supported by 21 heads of 21 campus organisations, condemning the raid and supporting a call for an end to conscription was read out to loud applause.

Crossroads Toll at 19; 'Sporadic Clashes' Continue

MB211059 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1052 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 21, SAPA — The official death toll in the violence at the Crossroads squatter camp in the Cape Peninsula has risen to 19, after the body of a man was found in Nyanga late last night.

Meanwhile, sporadic clashes are still occurring between the warring conservative and radical factions and several more huts were destroyed by fire in the night and during the morning.

A source inside Crossroads said during the night a group of conservatives went into nearby Nyanga but the Nyanga residents quickly sounded the alarm and repelled them, SABC radio news reports.

The squatter camp appeared generally quiet this morning. Mahobe Drive has been made into a dividing line between the opposing "fathers" and "comrades" and is being patrolled by police. The leader of a roadblock in Crossroads denied that the conservative faction was being assisted by the police. He said a white man would not live long enough in the area, and claimed his faction was gaining the upper hand in the fighting. Police have strongly denied taking sides in the clashes.

Development Board Evacuated

MB201206 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1203 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 20, SAPA — Renewed fighting has broken out in the Crossroads squatter camp, SABC radio news reports. Late this morning staff of the Western Cape Development Board offices were evacuated for their own safety after warring factions engaged in running battles in the area. The security and inspectorate staff are still in the are, the radio said. The atmosphere has been described as "electric" with at least 16 people killed and many more injured. Although police said the situation is under control, all members of the media were ordered out of the trouble spots. Meanwhile, hundreds of homeless squatters sat outside the development board offices waiting for transportation to a site in Khayelitsha. At the other side of Crossroads on an open field in Lansdowne Road, Nyanga, first aid posts, tents and soup kitchens, have been set up for refugees.

Journalists Arrested

MB210533 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2121 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 20, SAPA — Police cracked down on journalists covering the violence in the Crossroads area today, arresting two reporters of the *CAPE TIMES*, banning a television crew from all black townships for two weeks and ordering a number of other journalists from the area. *CAPE TIMES* photographer Obed Zilwa was still in custody tonight after being last week by colleagues in Mahobe Drive, Nyanga East, during a teargassing incident. After hours of searching for him, it was established late tonight that he was being held in the Guguletu police cells and was being "questioned in connection with public violence", according to a police spokesman. There were two wild car chasing involving a yellow police Casspir and journalists. In one incident, the Casspir almost rolled over when, at high speed, it went round a corner on two wheels in a vain attempt to stop three cars occupied by journalists.

CAPE TIMES reporter Tony Weaver was arrested after residents had hid him and four refugee children in a toilet in Nyanga East near Mahobe Drive. Police on foot patrol kicked down the door of the toilet, told him he was under arrest, then took him to the western Cape Development Board offices, where he was held for over an hour before being released and told to leave the area. Another *CAPE TIMES* reporter, Yazeed Fakier, was also ordered out of the area while accompanying a group of clergymen. A BBC soundman, Raschid Lombard, was seen by reporter Yazeed Fakier being taken away in a police casspir at the same time as Zilwa was arrested, but he was released soon afterwards. However, police said that by late tonight they could find no one who could confirm the arrest.

Fakier was ordered out of the area at the same time. A Worldwide Television News Cameraman, Craig Matthew, and soundman Vernon Matzopoulos, were issued with the 14-day banning order in terms of Article 98 of the Group Areas Act (Consolidation Act), banning them entering any black township for 14 days. Police said they were not aware of any such notice being issued to anyone.

Commentary: Reform Will Proceed Despite Critics

MB190601 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0545 GMT 19 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] South Africans who have followed the country's reform initiatives with concerned interest in the last few years are well aware that the programme has been achieving dramatic results.

They know that it is introducing fundamental changes in political, social and economic affairs. They know that as a process of democratic change it has proceeded with remarkable rapidity. If, therefore, those South Africans are by now thoroughly fed up with the never-ending chorus of complaints about reform from inside and outside the country, that is not surprising.

It would try the patience of a saint. Every reform measure is greeted with complaints about its inadequacy. At best it is grudgingly admitted to be a positive step, albeit not nearly good enough to resolve the problem it addresses. At worst it is dismissed as a devious attempt by the white establishment to retain power at the expense of other groups. Yet just a few years ago these same critics were solemly warning that the very reforms which they now decry as meaningless were essential but would never be implemented because of a lack of courage and integrity on the part of the government. If the phenomenon signified no more than an unwillingness among certain kinds of people to accept being proved wrong, it could be ignored as just an irritant in the political debate. Among some of the inveterate complainers it does signify only that. Other are from the ranks of the constitutionally discontented. They neither know what they want nor accept anything presented to them. A third faction in this hotchpotch are simply following the fashion in the circles in which they move. Among them the parrot cry that "it is time for real reform" has achieved momentum of its own.

They are hardly aware of what is being done, they have no idea of what they mean by "real" reform and they reject with indignation any more radical alternative to the present reform programme. These people will no doubt wake up to the reality in due course. But there is another broad group of critics, and their motives are quite different. Many of them are perfectly well informed about political developments. Their objection is to the direction being taken. For one part of this group the goal is a socialist state on the lines envisaged by the ANC-UDF [United Democratic Front] grouping, while for another it is straightforward majority rule.

The differences between them are irrelevant, since in the South African situation both courses would lead sooner rather than later to authorization rule by a racially and ideologically defined clique. This group automatically rejects any constitutional structure that makes provision for group interests in South Africa. Its ideology has no place for acknowledgement of the existence (obvious even to outsiders) of different groups with identifiable particular interests. It is indifferent to the evidence that democracy and social harmony can be achieved in a plural society only where minority rights are protected. For this growp, there all present and projected reforms are by definition cosmetic. Unlike the first group, however, it is never going to be satisfied. South Africans are simply not going to allow their country to be turned into another of the failed experiments with which Marxist and Westminister idealists have littered the Third World. The reform process will go ahead, but there is no point at which its objective and theirs will ever coincide.

Six Alleged Vigilantes Killed in KwaMashu

MB201158 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1155 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Durban, May 20, SAPA — Six men believed to be members of Amabutho, a vigilante-type group opposed to pupil boycotts and demonstrations, have been killed in KwaMashu. The bodies of three, beaten to death, were found on a school sports ground and the three others — one stabbed and two apparently necklaced — were found behind a shop. It is believed that members of Amabutho clashed with pupils earlier. A police spokesman said the matter was still under investigation.

In Chesterville, police said, Mr Leon Mthembu, 45, died in hospital after being attacked by a group of men believe to be members of the "comrades" gang at the weekend. Two other men are in a serious condition in hospital after they too were allegedly attacked by members of the gang on Sunday night. Police investigations are continuing.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 20 May

MB201745 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1744 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 20, SAPA — The following is the 7pm unrest report from the police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria.

"The following incidents of unrest were reported since 8 o'clock this morning:
"At Katlehong near Germiston this morning, a police sergeant was injured during a stone throwing incident. No arrests were reported
"At Guguletu in the western province, this morning, a group of intimidators was dispersed by the police using sjamboks. No arrests were reported.
"At Resedale, near Uitenhage, this morning a mob of blacks set fire to a delivery vehicle causing damage. No arrests were made.
"At Nyanga, in the western province, this morning a large mob of black youths stoned squatter huts in the area. The railway police dispersed a mob using shotgun fire. They arrested one black youth. No injuries were reported.
"In another incident this afternoon a large group of blacks comprising of 'comrades' and 'ou manne' [old men] formed a crowd and they were dispersed with tearsmoke.
"At Soweto, Witwatersrand, a mob of blacks stoned a police vehicle, injuring a policeman. He defended himself with his service pistol. No arrests or injuries were reported.
"At Jouberton, near Klerksdorp, during this afternoon a mob of blacks stoned a Development Board vehicle, injuring the driver. No arrests were reported.
"At KwaMashu, near Durban, this morning at the John Dube High School, three bodies were found beaten to death with sticks and stones.
"And at the OK Bazaars shopping centre a further three bodies were found who had been axed to death and thereafter set alight. Police are investigating.
"At Kathlehong near Germiston this morning, a black man was

seriously injured when a bomb attempted to set him alight.
"At Goodwood in the Cape this afternoon at the University of the Western Cape, the police dispersed an unruly crowd of students using sjamboks. No injuries were reported.
"At Mhluzi near Middelburg, Transvaal, various incidents of arson occurred during the day causing extensive damage. No arrests were made.

"At Steenbal near Tanga in the eastern Transvaal, during this afternoon a mob of blacks attempted to set a black woman alight, causing serious injuries.
"At Zwellentemba, near Worcester during this morning a mob of blacks stoned municipal workers in the area. One white male sustained injuries.
"In another incident a mob of stonethrowing blacks stoned a police patrol. One black male was arrested in the incident.
"At Tanga near Nelspruit early this morning, a mob or arsonists set fire to a delivery vehicle in the area causing extensive damage.
"At Groutville, near Stanger in Natal this afternoon, a mob of blacks stoned private vehicles. They were dispersed by the police using tearsmoke. Two black malses were arrested in this incident.
"At Nyanga in the western province during this afternoon, several incidents of stone throwing and barricading occurred. The rioters were dispersed by the police using tearsmoke and birdshot. The barricades were also removed. Two coloured males were arrested. No injuries were reported.
"At Numbi Gate in the Kruger National Park black youths stoned a white school bus, injuring an 11-year-old girl. No arrests were made.
"At Ikageng near Potchefstroom, a mob of blacks stoned two buses in the area injuring two passengers. No arrests were made."

Ends report.

21 May

MB210638 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0630 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 21, SAPA — Follows overnight police unrest report:

At Elandsfontein Trust, near Pilgrims Rest, a black man and a black woman were stoned and set alight. They both died as a result of their injuries.
At Old Crossroads, a number of illegal gatherings were dispersed with tearsmoke. A man was arrested for erecting barricades in a road.
At Bonteheuwel near Cape Town, a bus was stoned. Two were arrested in connection with this incident.
At the University of Cape Town approximately 500 students gathered illegally and stoned police vehicles. Police used a water cannon and quirts to disperse them. Three men were arrested.
In the same area, a private vehicle was petrol bombed and extensively damaged.
At Kanyamanzane in the eastern Transvaal, a number of buses and private vehicles were extensively damaged in petrol bomb attacks.
At Tantje, near Grahamstown, a private home was damaged when it was petrol bombed.
At Lynville, near Witbank, the Development Board offices were damaged by arsonists. In the same area, a number of shots were fired at an SAP vehicle by an unknown person. No-one was injured.
At Tumahole near Parys, the Development Board offices were stoned. Two men were arrested in connection with this incident.
At Thembeka, near White River, a school was extensively damaged when a petrol bomb set it alight.
At Mbekweni near Paarl, a petrol bomb caused extensive damage to a private home.
At Langa, near Uitenhage, a shop was damaged by arsonists.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Whites Lay Wreaths in Alexandra

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English for 19 May reports on page 2 that "about 500 white men, women and children yesterday laid wreaths on the graves of unrest victims in Alexandra townships despite a police order not to enter the township." The supporters of the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee (JODAC) attended the service by invitation of the Alexandra Youth Congress. The group was stopped outside the township by police and warned that entering the township was prohibited by a 41-year-old law enabling the police to prevent any whites entering a black township if public order and safety were at risk. The JODAC group decided to enter the township anyway.

Editorial on Afrikaner Disunity

"Emotions are running high these days," *THE CITIZEN* says in an editorial on page 6. The violence on the part of the blacks is of "such a savage nature that even liberals are beginning to wonder what kind of country this would be if the 'comrades' took over." "Seeing all this terrible violence, there has been a White backlash." "Sad to say, the Afrikaners are at each other's throats" and the broedertwis [fraternal discord] that is developing "is going to weaken the Whites at a time when a Black insurrection is building up." "Oliver Tambo and his township allies must be laughing their heads off at the spectacle, but we take a more sober view and ask: When will the Afrikaner learn that only in unity and not in broedertwis can they survive?"

Reduction in Net Reserves

A report on page 23 says "Barclays National Bank says it seems that South African net reserves are falling as the country begins to repay foreign debt which it froze last year." The annualized first quarter current account surplus was R2 billion while R2.5 billion of debt was repaid between January and mid-April. It appears as if a reduction in net reserves is the process of occurring, Barclays said.

Editorial Views Gandhi Visit

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English for 17 May in an editorial on page 8 comments on Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to the Frontline States and says "Mr Gandhi suggested that South Africa should follow the example of Zimbabwe, which 'is showing the road to building a multiracial society.' Heaven forbid we should follow the example of Zimbabwe, which is on the road to becoming a one-party State — and a Marxist one at that. We note that Mr Gandhi is not asking

us to follow India's example." "His country has millions of poor people who live in abject poverty on a scale that we have never seen in this country. The Untouchables still cannot walk in the shadow of people of caste. In addition to the bloody clashes with the Sikhs, there is violence between Moslems and Hindus. No, Mr Gandhi wouldn't dare suggest that South Africa follows India's example. Our advice to him: Keep your nose out of the affairs of this subcontinent, Mr Gandhi, and sweep your own backyard. Heaven knows, it is dirty enough without your scrabbling in our backyard."

Editorial on Botha Speech

The Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 16 May says in an editorial on page 6 that President Botha's speech on Thursday "was designed to reassure those of his supporters who have been alarmed by ultra-right suggestions that the government is abdicating in the face of internal and external pressures." His secondary purpose, "in conflict with the first," seems to have been to restore flagging confidence in his reformist intentions. "President Botha should ignore the reactionaries on his right. In a referendum which includes coloured and Indian South Africans as well as whites he is assured of a majority for reform. His urgent task is to convince blacks that he really means business in his offer to negotiate a compromise. Not until the confidence of blacks has been won will business confidence be restored."

CAPE TIMES on Provincial Proposals

Commenting on the government's new proposals for provincial administration, another editorial says "however much the government may talk of a devolution of power, and of extending powers to coloured and black people currently excluded from provincial and regional authorities, it is limiting democratic accountability, not extending it. The hallmark of the new system is a centralization of control in the Nationalist government and in the ever-extending empire of the Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis." A huge gap is essential responsibility and accountability is being opened between the municipalities at the bottom and parliament at the top. In between are the provincial and regional services authorities, "disposing of large amounts of money and patronage without their having to account for their actions to any electorate. To expect town councils or community councils to keep a proper watch, or an already overburdened Parliament to expert proper control, is unrealistic."

Criticism on Administration of Namibia

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English for 19 May carries a front-page report from London quoting the British relief agency Oxfam as saying "South Africa's rule over Namibia has caused widespread poverty and deprivation even though the territory is among the richest in Africa." Namibia's GNP of R2,518 a head in 1983 made it one of the wealthiest areas on the continent. But only 22 percent was left for black people who formed 94.5 percent of the population, Oxfam said in a report which "urged Britain and other European community countries to press ahead with negotiations on independence for Namibia." "The principal way in which South African authorities had controlled blacks was by dividing them into 'ethnic groups' and forcing them off their land into labour reserves, the report said." In northern Namibia, 99 percent of black wage-earners lived below a subsistence level calculated by independent experts. In the black and coloured townships around the capital, Windhoek, 50 percent of adults were alcoholics because "they are anxious and there's nothing for them to hope for."

RSCs for Transvaal

Another front page report says "Regional Services Councils [RSC] are likely to be established in the Transvaal next year. The Government is pushing ahead with the controversial councils despite resistance from many quarters." The Transvaal Provincial Administration is planning the division of the province into RSC regions but Reef municipalities are at odds about how the Witwatersrand should be divided. The province is likely to finalize its recommendations for an RSC on the Witwatersrand within the next month and a demarcation board hearing could take place before September.

Economic Boost Needed

South Africa badly needs to boost the confidence of its people, *THE STAR* says in an editorial on page 12. The highest-powered committee in the country, the state president's Economic Advisory Council, met last week and "one can only hope that its firm recommendation was that the Government should reduce the heavy burden of personal tax and look for ways of reducing the huge public sector infringement into the private sector." "It is obvious to all in business that day-to-day State spending has got out of hand. If all those powerful businessmen on the Advisory Council can make no impact on Government thinking, then they should resign." "We are over-taxed, over-governed and now over-theorised."

Changes Considered

Another editorial says if the government's consideration of joint debates for the three houses of parliament on general affairs matters "is a sign of pragmatism and political evolution, then there is reason to hope joint debates will be just another step in a longer journey." Perhaps joint debates will lead to joint voting which could then be extended to blacks, who might even join the cabinet and could become eligible to become state president. "Yesterday's taboos may not last forever. But the changes come so slowly...."

Optimism Over EPG Unjustified

Writing on the editorial page, Gerald l'Ange says "there is no discernible reason" for optimism over reports that the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) might help solve South Africa's problems. Dr Tom Lodge, Witwatersrand University authority on the ANC, is quoted as saying that that position for negotiation between the ANC and the government is no more favorable than it was previously. " 'The ANC is interested only in a transfer of authority. I don't see that there is any common ground between them.' " "It is not known," the article says, "whether the EPG had put any pressure on the ANC to make concessions to help promote agreement with Pretoria. But there is not much leverage it can exert against the ANC since none of its policies is condemned internationally — except the use of violence, and the condemnation of that is not universal."

ASSCOM Opposes RSCs

A report on page 13 of *THE STAR* says the Associated Chambers of Commerce [ASSOCOM] has urged the government to reconsider the introduction of regional services councils. The statement said "the system would not succeed because black

councils were collapsing and most lacked popular township support. The statement said it was also opposed to the new taxes to be collected by the RSCs because the economy was in difficulty and business confidence fragile." In saying that the system will fail without mass black support, "the private sector has aligned itself closely with the views of many black community leaders. Perceptions in the business community have been strongly shaped by consumer boycotts and growing economic pressure."

Pros, Cons of RSCs

In an article on RSCs on the same page, Durban city councillor Peter Mansfield is cited as saying that "black local authorities are collapsing all across the country. Even in Natal, where the situation is more stable, there are serious doubts about their participation in the proposed RSCs." He said "it is highly unlikely that the RSC system will attract the support of more than a small proportion of the Indian and coloured communities,' but more important is black participation. " 'The Government seems set to introduce a system in which the majority of Africans will not participate; at best the system will accommodate a few very unrepresentative Africans.' " Transvaal Provincial Council Executive Committee member John Griffiths says the RSCs should provide an "excellent forum for cooperation, joint decision-making and developing goodwill" among all the races. He said RSC funds would be used "to ease the burden of property tax and rentals paid by blacks," and if they were successful the RSCs "could eliminate many grievances and enhance the credibility of black, Indian and coloured local authorities."

Banks' Affirmative Action Plan

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English for 19 May reports on the front page that "major SA banks have have embarked on a bold affirmative action to substantially boost their black staff ratios and hasten the process of equal opportunity." Barclays Bank has confirmed the "bank's commitment to ensure that by 1990, blacks, coloureds and Indians will account for between 30 percent and 50 percent of the entire 26,000 staff complement." Other major banks are undertaking similar programs, but details are not available. Barclays said the overall objective is to increase the ratio of black management, clerical and supervisory staff — which is presently 25 percent of total staff — over a 4-year period. The bank is expected to reduce its intake of white staff though the bank's managing director said affirmative action does not suggest that white staff will be retrenched to make way for a bigger black complement.

Government Tax Package

Another front page report says "a package containing cuts in indirect taxes, as well as accelerated government spending on black housing development, is on the cards and is expected to be announced shortly by government." The authorities seem intent on obtaining their target growth rate of 3 percent for the year and are focusing on ways to do it. While the final package has not been finalized a short list has been drawn up. Possible measures are to reduce the 10 percent surcharge on imports, adjust indirect taxes to aid the ailing motor industry, go slow on phasing in fringe benefits tax on vehicles, reduce the surcharge on tax payable by mines, income tax revisions, and early repayment of the 1979-80 loan levy.

Poll Shows Approval of Pik Botha, Du Plessis

A page 2 reports says a Cape Town-based Research Surveys' poll of 1,306 whites fround 70 percent believe Foreign Minister Pik Botha is doing a good job, 11 percent voted "no," and 10 percent answered "don't know." The same poll showed 52 percent thought Finance Minister Barend du Plessis was doing a good job, 28 percent said "no," and 20 percent didn't know. Botha's "good job" was acknowledged virtually across-the-board in all age, income, and language groups, across a spread of urban areas and among males and females. Du Plessis got a 63 percent "yes" from the Afrikaans-speaking urbanites and 43 percent from English-speaking whites.

African Bank Prospers

"An increased share of U.S. multinational business has helped boost pre-tax profits of the fast-growing African Bank group for the six months to March," *BUSINESS DAY* reports on page 2. The interim profits of the bank and its insurance broking subsidiary shot up to R5.963 million,compared with R196,000 in the 12 months to September 1985.

Concern Over CCAWUSA

An article on the same page says "the militant stance of the country's second-largest emergent union, the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union of SA (CCAWUSA), has been highlighted recently as a result of high-profile strike actions. There is also growing concern among employers in the retail industry who fear an increasing number of confrontations with CCAWUSA as annual wage talks continue over the next few months." CCAWUSA negotiator Jermey Daphne said " 'workers in CCAWUSA have reached saturation point in terms of unfair treatment, low wages and poor working conditions. If management is not prepared to improve these conditions through negotiation it should expect strike action.' "

Indian Standard of Living

A report on page 4 quotes a University of South Africa Bureau of Market Research survey as showing that "significant increases in the average income of Indian households between 1980 and 1985 did not improve living standards across the board." About 40 percent of Indian workers are in the manufacturing sector and, despite the slump, average household income rose by 9.1 percent — or about 1.8 percent a year — in real terms from 1980 to 1985, reaching R13,992 in 1985. The average per capita annual income of Indians in Durban was R3,043 in 1985 and employees earned R9,641. Despite increased incomes, a section of the Indian community became poorer. The percentage of Indian households in the lower-income group — below R5,500 — increased from 11 percent in 1980 to 17 percent in 1985.

P.W. Botha as Reformer

"The impression created is that the reforms we have seen are blood forced from a stone; changes not from the heart but wrung unwillingly from government," *BUSINESS DAY* says in an editorial on page 6. If President P.W. Botha, in his televised address last week, intended to bring hope to reformists, he failed. Instead, "he thundered words of comfort to the right wing," he dashed carefully nurtured hopes of an imminent breakthrough involving the EPG, and thinly veiled an attack on "meddling" groups visiting the country. "And there lies the rub. P.W. Botha is at best a reluctant reformer. As such, he appears unclear in his

own mind as to which master he serves — the cause of change or the clamour of the past." On the one hand he faces a "full-frontal attack" on his party from the right. On the other, he must come to terms with legitimate black political and social aspirations. "By his own choice, Botha is both leader of the National Party and State President. There is great danger for SA should he confuse the two roles."

Editorial on Fiscal Package

Another editorial says "industry and consumers had better not expect too much from government's proposed fiscal package." The double bind of keeping government borrowing at acceptable levels and the need to keep foreign creditors happy does not allow much room to maneuver. Something must be done, "but caution must be the watchword."

Four Youths Die

"Four Soweto youths died in a hail of bullets in a house in Orlando East after they were kidnapped by Kabasa gangsters in the township on Friday night," Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English reports on its front page on 19 May. "According to information reaching the *SOWETAN* as many as eight may have been slain but this could not be confirmed." An eyewitness said the gang pumped bullets into the captives. The paper also reports that "the body of a 25-year-old man, who is said to have been taken from his home at night by two men who identified themselves as police, has been found at a State mortuary about 75 km from his home."

End Bus Boycott

"The Mohlakeng Crisis Committee has called on Greyhound Bus Lines to persuade the chief magistrate of Randfontein, Mr P.W. Mcleod, to allow a meeting of Mohlakeng residents to take place in order to seek ways to ending the bus boycott in the township," the paper reports on page 2.

Councillor To Resign

"Another Vosloorus Town Council member is to resign from his post today," a report on page 3 says. He is Ntsane Churchill Mokoena, who had been a councillor since the introduction of local authorities. He told the paper he would submit his resignation "because of family pressure and other demanding commitments. He could not say if some of his colleagues were thinking of following him."

SOWETAN on Priest's Arrest

In its editorial on page 4, the *SOWETAN* notes the arrest of Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa, secretary general of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference, the second recent arrest of a clergyman. This is not his first arrest; "he has spent countless time under one detention order or another." He is a respected member of the Catholic Church and surely he could have "been asked to report to court on his own. We are sure that by doing this the police would have accorded the man his due respect and in the process earned themselves some respect. Unfortunately, the police do not think that way."

Lutherans in Politics

"The Northern Diocese of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of South Africa is the latest grouping of churchmen to jump into the political arena to help find a solution to the current crisis," Mathatha Tsedu says in a "Focus" article on page 4. At a convention at the Lobethal Church center, Nebo, they decided to ask the international community to apply sanctions against the country, to stage marches to "places of imprisonment" during 16-26 June, to ask all members of the police and army to resign, and to make available to church members the Freedom Charter and the Azanian People's Manifesto. The church has 150,000 members from Hamanskraal to the Zimbabwe border. The convention was attended by 150 church officials and workers.

Tutu Defended

Aggrey Klaaste in his "On the Line" column on page 5 defends Bishop Desmond Tutu's criticism of the South African media. He notes several instances in which recent sports events have been reported totally different from what they really were and says it would be better if reporters were taking bribes. "No. We lie because we are serving certain political sections in our midst. We lie constantly, brazenly." Young reporters write stories to please "certain people" and "those they believe are serving their personal causes. They do this in politics. They do this in sports. Some of the poor bastards do not even know they are being led up the garden path by forces in their society torn apart by duplicity." He says that the biggest lie is that the press in South Africa is better than in African countries where it is controlled by the state. "In the meantime every time you turn on the radio or TV and listen to some of the biased reporting there you get literally sick." He says the attacks on Tutu also make him sick.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Says 'Peaceful Solution' 'Now Over'

MB210609 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has said the question of finding a peaceful solution to the problems in southern Africa is now over. What now remains is complete isolation of the Pretoria regime. Speaking in two different interviews on the telephone with Radio France International journalist (Nora Apolo), and in a live television satellite interview with the Independent Television Network, ITN, of London, Dr Kaunda said the present signals from South Africa were that they were not ready for any meaningful solution.

The president, who was being interviewed on the South African raids into Zambia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe, said the international community should impose mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa. He described the raids as a cowardly and dastardly act which was completely uncalled for and wondered how South Africa could raid the Frontline States at a time when the Commonwealth was trying to help find a solution to the problem of apartheid. In the interview with ITN, Dr Kaunda warned British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that whether she likes it or not, the jobs she was protecting in South Africa would go with hundreds of thousands of lives. [sentence as heard]

Two Children Among Wounded
MB201230 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] A Zambian Government official has revealed that two of the ten wounded in the raid on Lusaka are children. A government spokesman says the two children are girls aged between five and two. He says two of those injured have been released from hospital and some of the others are in the intensive care unit of the Lusaka hospital. The Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has described the raid on ANC bases near Lusaka as a dastardly cowardly action inspired by the bombing of Libya last month.

Further on Visit of Iraqi Foreign Minister
MB121216 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda said that Zambia will open diplomatic relations with Israel only when that country withdraws from occupied Arab territory. Speaking when he received the Iraqi deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Tariq 'Aziz, at State House, Dr Kaunda said the handing back of the occupied territories would remain a precondition for any diplomatic relations that Zambia might establish with that country. The president said the question of Israeli occupation of Palestinian land is very [word indistinct].

In reference to the superpowers, Dr Kaunda urged those seeking to establish peace in the Middle East to focus their efforts on the root causes and not merely the (?effects) on the region on the whole. He said the current efforts to bring stability to the region tend to focus only on the effects of the problem. President Kaunda hailed the Zambia and Iraqi bilateral relations, saying they could hardly be improved upon. Mr 'Aziz also hailed Zambia's consistent efforts for the promotion of international justice. Mr 'Aziz, who is in the country to consult the Zambian Government on a number of issues including the Iran-Iraq war, said his country placed a high value on its special relationship with Zambia. He leaves for Harare, Zimbabwe, today where he will hold talks with the Zimbabwean Government. The visiting foreign minister also had earlier on held talks with his Zambian counterpart, Mr Luke Mwananshiku, in which the two sides called for a strengthening of the Nonaligned Movement. The two sides expressed the need to strengthen the unity and international standing of the Nonaligned Movement in which they are active members. Mr 'Aziz, who is heading a 5-man delegation for an official visit, spoke of the common values shared by the two states for the benefit of their countries and regions.

ZIMBABWE

Frontline Ministers Deny Governments 'Impotent'
MB210458 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2208 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Harare, May 20, SAPA — Foreign ministers of the Frontline States today lashed out at reports that their governments were impotent in the face of South African military incursions. Addressing a press conference after an all-day meeting in Harare, the Zimbabwean foreign minister, Dr Witness Mangwende, said the main thing the Frontline States could do following yesterday's SADF raids into Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana was to call upon the world community to "face up to the situation" caused by South African aggression, and impose mandatory economic sanctions on South Africa.

The Tanzanian foreign minister, Mr Ben Mkapa, commented: "Nothing would please the South Africans more than if we were to mount a joint military oepration against them, because it would underline the point that they are always trying to make, that conflict is inflicted on them by us."

Said Dr Mangwende: "If we have not defeated the enemy it is not because we lack the will to defend our territorial integrity." However, there have been persistent reports in Zimbabwe that the Zimbabwean intelligence organisation had warned African National Congress members in Harare to take cover two hours before the SADF struck. The fact that Zimbabwean security forces, with their prior knowledge, made no preparations themselves to ambush the attackers has been widely interpreted as evidence that Zimbabwe wanted to prevent bloodshed and the escalation of tensions certain to result from this. According to security sources in Harare the Zimbabweans may have been alerted by a government-to-government tipoff, resulting from a leak in SADF security within South Africa.

The raiding party — consisting of about half-dozen SADF personnel — appear to have entered Zimbabwe on a commercial flight to the Hwange-Victoria Falls area of northern Matabeleland, where they hired vehicles, posing as tourists. These they drove to Harare where they struck shortly after midnight yesterday morning at the ANC's offices in Angwa Street. The offices were deserted except for a security guard who was injured when the raiders blasted the building with high explosive. He was the only casualty of the entire operation. A simultaneous SADF attack was made on a house in Ashdown Park, which was also unoccupied. The group is believe to have made its getaway in a light coloured Peugeot 404 station wagon down the main Bulaway road, scattering iron spokes on the roadway in order to prevent pursuit. Zimbabwean security men are understood to be working on the theory that the raiders were airlifted back to safety in South Africa either by helicopter or light aircraft, using a landing zone in the bush.

The four suspected accomplices whom the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday announced had been detained, are reported to include a former white Rhodesian army officer. His name has not been released. The identity of the other three has not yet been established. A white woman motorist whose car ran out of petrol near Angwa Street shortly after the explosions was detained for questioning but released late yesterday.

The raid has triggered fears of a renewed blitz by government loyalists on suspected political opponents, with a call today from the main national daily, the *HERALD*, for national vigilance. An editorial alleged the presence of a "fifth column" within Zimbabwe, but so far no incidents of an anti-South African or anti-white nature have been reported. The white community has been swept with rumours during the past 36 hours that the Zimbabwe-South Africa border has been closed. These are

believed to stem from the temporary suspension of flights yesterday morning between Harare and Johannesburg. Today they were operating normally.

Diplomatic circles in Harare are convinced that the raid was prompted more by political than military considerations, particularly tomorrow's start of a 10-day meeting in the city of African stategists and defence experts. The minsiter of state for defence, Mr Ernest Kadungure, is due to open a seminar on African military problems in advance of next week's assembly of the OAU defence commission.

Even before the raids, both gatherings were expected to provide massive publicity to anti-South African statements by representatives of SWAPO, the ANC, the PAC, [Pan Africanist Congress] and radical African governments, possibly including the Libyans. The formation of a "pan-African Army" was the major topic on the agenda.

The ANC officials in Harare, who took refuge with friends on Sunday night after beigh warned, were back in business today with a statement condemning the raid and an announcement that they had received a visit at the weekend from two black South African lawyers. One statement issued by the ANC Harare bureau chief, Mr Reddy Mazimba, said the raid had completely destroyed the work of the Commonwealth "Group of Eminent Persons" to establish dialogue between the South African Government and its opponents. "A chapter has been closed and we are back to square one" said Mr Mazimba, blaming the United States, Britain and other Western nations for encouraging the South African action. Another ANC anouncement said its representatives held talks in Harare at the weekend with an attorney, Mr K. Mlaba, and advocate J.L.S. Skweyiya, who briefed them on the latest constitutional developments in South Africa. The ANC thanked the Zimbabwean Government for "laying on the meeting at such short notice."

In the communique released after their meeting today, the Frontline States foreign ministers also referred to the mission of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group. It said that the timing of the raids "demonstrated the insensitivity, the duplicity, and the blind stupidity of those authorities who continue to pursue a suicidal path of destruction, violence and death." They reaffirmed their "total commitment" and "unwavering support" for South Africa's banned black nationalist movements.

Minister Nkala Accuses ZAPU of Intimidation
MB191307 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1225 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Bulawayo, May 19, SAPA — A new row has broken out between Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU(PF) party and Mr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU, widening the existing rift. At a rally here yesterday Mr Mugabe's home affairs minister, Mr Enos Nkala, accused ZAPU of trying to intimidate one of its MPs, Mr David Kwidini, who last month defected to ZANU(PF), accusing Mr Nkomo of dragging his heels over establishing national unity. There is absolutely no basis for ZAPU to assume that Comrade Kwidini is under obligation to resign. ZAPU can only request that he resign and not demand," said Mr Nkala, who is the only Ndebele in Mr Mugabe's politburo. "If the implication is to intimidate Comrade Kwidini I will not hesitate to hit back at ZAPU," warned Mr Nkala, who has ordered the detention of hundreds of ZAPU supporters since taking control of the police last July. "Should Cde Kwidini report to us that he is being intimidated, our response to ZAPU and its leadership will be swift and decisive," said Mr Nkala.

A meeting of the ZAPU central committee at the weekend demanded that Mr Kwidini should vacate his northen Matabeleland constituency, in which he had alarge majority over a ZANU(PF) candidate at the July 1985 general election. Last month the ZANU(PF) Central Committee ordered one of its leading MPs, Mr Byron Hove, to quit his seat after a public quarrel between him and the minister of transport, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze. Mr Hove complied, though protesting that he was not constitutionally obliged to do so. ZAPU announced that it is to contest the vacancy caused by Mr Hove's resignation, in what had been considered a safe ZANU(PF) seat. It will be the first test of the comparative popularity of the two major black parties since last year's general election, which was marred by widespread victimisation of suspected opposition supporters after results were announced.

The weekend exchanges are the latest in an increasingly angry war of words between ZAPU and ZANU(PF) following the breakdown earlier this year of protracted talks on unity, which were meant to inaugurate a one party state by consensus.